Regr. No. L—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 138.—Mr. Frederick Harper Hammett, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for six months from or after the 1st April 1912 under articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 139.—Mr. Julian James Cotton, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, combined privilege leave and furlough for seven months and eight days from or after the 25th March 1912 under articles 260, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 140.—Mr. Stewart William Graham Iver Maclver, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for one year from or after the 14th April 1912, under articles 260, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 141.—Mr. Alexander Ranken Cox, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for eight months from or after the 1st April 1912 under articles 260, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 142.—Mr. James Thomas Gillespie, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for nine months and fifteen days from or after the 19th April 1912 under articles 260, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1912.

No. 143.—Mr. Hari Ganpat Rao Gharpurey, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Guntur, in relief of Mr. S. W. G. L. MacIver, I.C.S., in addition to his own duties.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912.

No. 144.—Mr. Eric Alan Davis, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate and posted to the Cuddapah district in relief of Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, I.C.S.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 145.—Mr. Frederick Boisson Evans, I.C.S., is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore, in relief of Mr. J. T. Gillespie, I.C.S.

SERVICES REPLACED.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 146.—The services of Major Thomas Edgar Watson, I.M.S., are replaced permanently at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 147.—The services of Major George Eadie, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 24th May 1912.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

No. 148.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr. Edwin Scott to retire from the Indian Civil Service from the 21st March 1912.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912.

No. 149.—Mr. Frank Lewis Brigstocke, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Tuticorin division of the Tinnevelly district in relief of Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1912.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 150.—Major John Thorpe Lewis, leave out of India for six months from the 1st April 1912 or date of departure.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

MALABAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 151.—Captain William Lawrie Bruce, leave out of India for four months from the 1st March 1912 or date of departure.

No. 152.—Lieutenant William Kenneth Macaulay Longley, leave out of India for seven months from the 1st March 1912 or date of departure.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1912.

MADRAS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, "THE DUKE'S OWN."

No. 153.—Captain Percy Holt, to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the 1st February 1912.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1912.

No. 154.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

Bondala John of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Kristapuram, in the taluk of Cumbum in the district of Kurnool.

Pary Jacob of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Bestawarapeta, in the taluk of Cumbum in the district of Kurnool.

Boppuri John of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Ardaveedu, in the taluk of Cumbum in the district of Kurnool.

Boppuri Samuel of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Kathalcota, in the taluk of Cumbum in the district of Kurnool.

Ollury Daniel of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Reddicherla, in the taluk of Cumbum in the district of Kurnool.

Sanjidapogu Venkaiah of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Pecalapadu, in the taluk of Cumbum in the district of Kurnool.

Vempogun Chandraiah of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Machunenipalem, in the taluk of Nandigama in the district of Kistna.

Bonta Ratnam of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Machunenipalem, in the taluk of Nandigama in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, February 8, 1912.

The Rev. Wilhelm Ludwig Friedrich Hubner of the Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Lakshmipuram, in the taluk of Korapat in the district of Vizagapatam.

Rev. Vethanayagam Masilamani of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Sengalmodu, in the taluk of Tirukkoyilur in the district of South Arcot.

No. 155.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Wilhelm Ludwig Friedrich Hubner of the Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Lakshmipuram, in the taluk of Korapat in the district of Vizagapatam, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912.

No. 156.—It is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for army purposes which, it is expected, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1912-1913, is estimated at 600. This estimate is subject to alteration.

Detail.	United Provinces and Punjab.	Bombay.	Total
Young horses at an average of 12 months	440	6	446
Do. do. 24 "	150	8	158
Total ..	590	10	600

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits; but every horse pre-entred for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and shows and districts in India by remount agents under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1912.

No. 157.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1912.

No. 165.—The services of Captain E. W. C. Bradfield, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 158.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st March 1912

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 208.—Major Henry Mansfield Knight resigns his commission. Dated 1st January 1912.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles

No. 209.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Francis Gerrard Hamilton-Cooke resigns his commission. Dated 1st February 1912

Arthur Coleman Flower to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st July 1911.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 210.—Surgeon-Captain William Stokes, M.B., C.M., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 27th January 1912

Lieutenant William Kenneth Macaulay Langley to be Captain, *vice* A. W. G. Stramack, promoted. Dated 27th January 1912

Second Lieutenant John Bonner Stiven, to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. H. Jones, resigned. Dated 27th January 1912.

Second Lieutenant William John Campbell, to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. E. C. Brunton, promoted. Dated 27th January 1912

Second Lieutenant Percy Frederick Corris Jourdain, to be Lieutenant, *vice* K Kirkpatrick, promoted. Dated 27th January 1912.

Second Lieutenant Gerald Hassall Hodgson, to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. K. M. Langley, promoted. Dated 27th January 1912.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Clapton, to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated 27th January 1912.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 211.—Captain Eric Alan Davis resigns his commission. Dated 31st January 1912.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

STUDY LEAVE.

No. 193.—Captain John Philip Cameron, I.M.S., Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, was on study leave from 14th October to 12th December 1911.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 196.—The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Conjeeveram Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, Subordinate Judge, in Notification No. 13, Judicial, on page 44 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th January 1912, is extended to six weeks.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912

No. 197.—The following appointments have been made by the Honourable the Chief Justice and confirmed by the Governor in Council, viz :—

(1) M.R Ry Sundarappa Aiyar Tyagaraja Aiyar Avargal, First Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, and Clerk of the Crown, to act as Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence on Mr. Arthur Davies on leave

(2) Mr. Gerald Sebastian White, Second Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, to act as First Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, and Clerk of the Crown during the employment of M.R.Ry. S. Tyagaraja Aiyar Avargal on other duty.

(3) Mr. Samuel Gnanasigamoney Hecsman, B.A., B.L., to act as Second Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, during the employment of Mr G. S. White on other duty.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1912.

No. 198.—Nuradeen Ahmed-Kabeer Saiyid Mohammed Macci Sahib, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Godavari district, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, North Arcot district.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 199.—Mr Joseph McLaughlin, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jammalamadugu sub-division, Cuddapah district, to act as Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah district.

No. 200.—M.R.Ry. Abiramapuram K Rajah Aiyar Avargal, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly district, to be in charge of Jammalamadugu sub-division, Cuddapah district

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1912.

No. 202.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police Department for December 1911 and January 1912 are notified :—

With effect from 27th November 1911.

Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Guy Henderson Bernays to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.

With effect from 3rd December 1911.

Mr. Charles Banks Cunningham to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 4th December 1911.

Mr. James Thomas Warnock Filson to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade
Mr. Charles McCarthy Atkinson to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Gerald Stuart Passawer Percival to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.
Mr. Edward Litton Skinner to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 22nd December 1911.

Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Guy Henderson Bernays to revert as Superintendent, Fourth Grade,
Mr. Charles Banks Cunningham to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 27th December 1911.

Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Guy Henderson Bernays to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Charles Banks Cunningham to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 4th January 1912

Mr. James Thomas Warnock Filson to act as Superintendent, Third Grade
Mr. Bernard Swire to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 25th January 1912.

Mr. Charles Brent Neville Pelly to act as Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. Fitzroy Evelyn Coningham to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Bernard Swire to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Gerald Stuart Passawer Percival to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 27th January 1912.

Mr. Fitzroy Evelyn Coningham to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Bernard Swire to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade
Mr. Gerald Stuart Passawer Percival to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 202.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M R Ry Narayana Aiyar Pichu Aiyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tindivanam, in the district of South Arcot.

M.R Ry. Muringanti Narasimhachari, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Coringa, Cocanada taluk, in the district of Godavari.

M R.Ry. Palayankudi Manickavasagam Pillai Andiyappa Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Tuticorin division, Srivaikuntam taluk, in the district of Tinnevelly.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1912.

Mr. Thomas George Rotherford, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Ganjam.

M.R.Ry Kizhakke Covilagath Munavadan Raja Avargal, Honorary Deputy Collector in the district of Coimbatore.

M R Ry Tranquebar Venkatachalam Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Panruti, in the district of South Arcot.

M.R Ry. Tayi Subba Rao Nayudu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tanuku, in the district of Kistna.

M.R Ry. Durbha Sivasankaram, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nellore, in the district of Nellore.

M R Ry. Cheyur Thammanna Krishna Rao, Taluk Surishtadar, Kollegal, in the district of Coimbatore.

No. 203.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate in the district of Coimbatore.

M R Ry. Corutur Krishnamurthi Nayudu Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of Nellore.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1912.

No. 204.—Under section 26 of the Madras Civil Courts Act (III of 1873) as amended by section 5, clause (b) of Act XXI of 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Pammal Aiyaswami Mudaliar Avargal, District Munsif of Salem (Principal), in the Presidency of Fort St. George, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the above District Munsif only so long as he continues to preside over the said Court.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912.

No. 205.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the town of Madras conferred on the Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Jackson who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1912.

No. 206.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that with effect from the 1st April 1912, the villages noted in column 4 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 3 and shall form part of the local area attached to the Police station in column 7.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Circle or Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	District.	Circle or Division in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Chittoor ..	Tiruttani ..	Tiruttani ..	1. Jaderi	North Arcot.	Wallajah ..	Arkonam.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	2. Vallamedu	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	3. Kuppam	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4. Kumpalpet	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	5. Achireddigandigai	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	6. Vattakarangai digai	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	7. Balakrishnapuram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	8. Venkatesapuram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	9. Annavasalingampatti	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10. Mangapuram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	11. Viruttayanapuram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	12. Ramalingapuram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	13. Kuppam	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	14. Annavarithangal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	15. Rayapalem	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	16. Mittanallur	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	17. Vepakunipalem	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	18. Kattapathangal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	19. Subbareddigungadigai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20. Pallikondaperumal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	21. Pudukkoduperumal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	22. Adiannaikandadigai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	23. Bangarusekengandigai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	24. Garamapet	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	25. Chinnathemboda	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	26. Kamm	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	27. Kandigai	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	28. Mittapet	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	29. Veeranallurkandigai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	30 Vadakalatheer	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	31. Padi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	32. Pallavaram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	33. Chinna Gudalam	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	34. Melvadee	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	35. Mudivangalam	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Do. ..	36. Ramapuram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	37. Allithangal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	38. Arcotchappan	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	39 Kollamedu	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	40 Darkastgendigai	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	41. Sanjiramapet	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	42. Narasimmanaickangandigai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	43 Koongamanimottoor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	44. Jogimottoor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	45. Pattimottoor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	46. Gangasala	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 207.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

Calcutta, the 1*st March* 1912.

No 403.—With reference to Notification No 4555—4, dated the 31st May 1907, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, the following list of " authorised explosives " referred to in rule 9 (*i*) of the above rules is published for general information :—

LIST OF AUTHORISED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India, for general sale :—

Class 1.—GUNPOWDER.

Gunpowder.

Class 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

Ammonal.

Chilworth Special Powder.

Class 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND.

Every explosive in this class and every explosive ingredient thereof shall be so thoroughly purified and otherwise of such character as to satisfy a test known as the heat test, and specified in the rule for testing explosives, published with notification No. 4555—4, dated the 31st May 1907, referred to above.

Division 1.

Ardeer Gelignite.	Dynamite.
Hallistite.	Gelatine Dynamite.
Blasting Gelatine.	Geligenite.
Carbenite.	Manobel Powder.
Celtite.	Phœnix Powder.
Cordite.	Samsonite.
Cordite, M. D.	

Provided that every explosive in this division shall be of such character and consistency as not to be liable to liquefaction or exudation.

Division 2.

Amberite No. 2.	Picric Acid.
E. C. Sporting Powder.	Picric Powder.
Empire Powder.	Rendite.
Guncotton.	Roburite.
Imperial Schultze Gunpowder.	Ruby Powder.
Negro Powder.	Smokeless Diamond.
Noble's Special Powder.	Tonite or Cotton Powder.
N. S. Smokeless	

Class 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE

Nil.

Class 5.—FULMINATE.

Nil

Class 6.—AMMUNITION.

Division 1.

Percussion Caps.	Safety Fuzes for Blasting.
Railway Fog Signals.	Safety Electric Fuzes.
Safety Cartridges.	

Division 2.

Cartridges for Cannon, Shells, Mines, Blasting or other like purposes.	Filled Shells
	Fuze lighters
	Fuzes for shells.
Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.	Tubes for Firing Explosives.
	War Rockets
Electric fuzes	

Division 3.

Cartridges for small arms which are not Safety Cartridges.	Friction Tubes.
Detonators.	Fuzes for Shells
Electric Detonators.	Quick firing Ammunition.
	Tubes for firing Explosives

Class 7.—FIREWORK.

Division 1.

Nil.

Division 2.—Manufactured Fireworks.

Manufactured Fireworks.	Magnesium Torches.
Aluminium Torches.	Pyrotechnic Matches.
Amorces.	Rockets.
Chinese Crackers.	Signal Lights.
Electric Sparklers.	

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1912.

No. 458.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1891, dated the 3rd November 1904, and No. 1804, dated the 14th December 1905, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the undermentioned offices in the Madras Presidency to be Notaries Public and to exercise their functions as such within the districts and sub-districts to which their jurisdiction as Registrars or Sub-Registrars, respectively, extends :—

1.	The Registrar of Madras-Chingleput	Madras-Chingleput district.
2.	The Sub-Registrar of Chingleput	
3.	Do of Conjeveram	
4.	Do of Maduranlakam	
5.	Do. of Ponneri	
6.	Do. of Poonamallee	
7.	Do. of Saidapet	
8.	Do. of Sembiyam	
9.	Do. of Sriperumbudur	
10.	Do of Tiruvallur	
11.	Do of Utramallur	
12.	Do of Walajabad	
13.	The Registrar of Bellary	Bellary-Anantapur district.
14.	The Sub-Registrar of Adoni	
15.	Do. of Anantapur	
16.	The Registrar of Coimbatore	Coimbatore district.
17.	The Sub-Registrar of Dharapuram	
18.	Do of Erode	
19.	Do. of Kollegal	
20.	Do. of Pollachi	
21.	Do. of Tiruppur	
22.	Do of Udumalpet	
23.	The Registrar of Cuddapah	Cuddapah district.
24.	The Sub-Registrar of Proddatur	
25.	The Registrar of Ganjam	Ganjam district.
26.	The Sub-Registrar of Berhampur	
27.	Do. of Chicacole	
28.	The Registrar of Godavari	Godavari district.
29.	The Sub-Registrar of Amalapuram	
30.	Do. of Rajahmundry	
31.	Do. of Ramachandrapuram	
32.	The Registrar of Guntur	Guntur district.
33.	The Sub-Registrar of Ongole	
34.	Do. of Tenali	
35.	The Registrar of Kistna (Masulipatam)	Kistna district.
36.	The Sub-Registrar of Bezwada	
37.	Do. of Bhimavaram	
38.	Do. of Ellore	
39.	Do. of Gudivada	
40.	Do. of Narasapur	
41.	Do. of Tenaku	

42.	The Registrar of Kurnool		Kurnool district.
43.	The Sub-Registrar of Nandyal		
44.	The Registrar of Madura		Madura-Ramnad district.
45.	The Sub-Registrar of Aruppukottai		
46.	Do.	of Bodinayakanur	
47.	Do.	of Devakkottai	
48.	Do.	of Dindigul	
49.	Do.	of Kamudi	
50.	Do.	of Kodaikanal	
51.	Do.	of Mannamadura	
52	Do.	of Melur	
53.	Do.	of Nattam	
54.	Do	of Nilakottai	
55.	Do.	of Palni	
56	Do.	of Paramakudi	
57.	Do.	of Periyakulam	
58	Do.	of Ramnad	
59.	Do.	of Sattur	
60.	Do	of Sivaganga	
61.	Do.	of Sivakasi	
62.	Do	of Sholavandan	
63.	Do.	of Tirumangalam	
64.	Do.	of Tirupattur	
65.	Do.	of Tiruppuvanam	
66.	Do.	of Tiruvadanai	
67.	Do.	of Uttamapalaiyam	
68	Do.	of Virudupatti	
69.	The Registrar of Nellore		Nellore district.
70.	The Sub-Registrar of Gudur		
71.	The Registrar of the Nilgiris (Ootacamund)		The Nilgiris district.
72.	The Sub-Registrar of Coonoor		
73.	The Registrar of North Arcot (Chittoor)		North Arcot-Chittoor district.
74.	The Sub-Registrar of Gudiyattam		
75.	Do	of Tirupati	
76.	Do.	of Tirupattur	
77.	Do.	of Vellore	
78.	Do.	of Walajanagar	
79.	The Registrar of North Malabar (Tellicherry)		North Malabar district.
80.	The Sub-Registrar of Badagara		
81.	Do.	of Baliapatam	
82.	Do.	of Cannanore	
83.	Do.	of Quilandy	
84.	Do.	of Taliparamba	
85.	The Registrar of Salem		Salem district.
86.	The Sub-Registrar of Krishnagiri		
87.	Do.	of Rasipuram	
88.	The Registrar of South Arcot (Cuddalore)		South Arcot district.
89.	The Sub-Registrar of Chidambaram		
90.	Do	of Manargudi	
91.	Do.	of Nellikuppam	
92.	Do.	of Panruti	
93.	Do.	of Porto Novo	
94.	Do.	of Tindivanam	
95.	Do.	of Tirukkoilur	
96	Do.	of Velavanur	
97.	Do.	of Villupuram	
98.	Do.	of Vriddhachalam	
99.	The Registrar of South Canara (Mangalore)		South Canara district.
100.	The Sub-Registrar of Brahmavar		
101.	Do.	of Coondapor	
102.	Do.	of Karkala	
103.	Do.	of Udipi	
104.	The Registrar of South Malabar (Calicut)		South Malabar district.
105.	The Sub-Registrar of Alattur		
106.	Do.	of Chavakkat	
107.	Do.	of Cochin	
108.	Do.	of Ferok	
109.	Do.	of Koduvayur	
110.	Do.	of Kollengode	
111.	Do.	of Malapparam	
112.	Do.	of Manjeri	
113.	Do.	of Mannarkkat	
114.	Do.	of Palghat	
115.	Do.	of Parli	
116.	Do.	of Ponnani	
117.	Do.	of Tanur	
118.	Do.	of Tirur	
119.	Do.	of Vandur	
120.	Do.	of Walavanad	

121.	The Registrar of Tanjore	}	Tanjore district.
122.	The Sub-Registrar of Negapatam		
123.	The Registrar of Tinnevelly	}	Tinnevelly district.
124.	The Sub-Registrar of Tuticorin		
125.	The Registrar of Trichinopoly	}	Trichinopoly district.
126	The Sub-Registrar of Ariyalur		
127.	Do. of Aravakurichi		
128.	Do. of Jeyankondasholapuram		
129.	Do. of Karur		
130.	Do of Kulittalai		
131.	Do. of Lalgudi		
132.	Do. of Manapparai		
133.	Do. of Namakal		
134.	Do. of Srirangam		
135.	Do. of Turaiyur		
136	The Registrar of Vizagapatam	}	Vizagapatam district.
137.	The Sub-Registrar of Anakapalle		
138.	Do. of Bimlipatam		
139	Do. of Parvatipur		
140.	Do. of Salur		
141.	Do. of Vizianagaram		

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 5.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rama Rao furlough for four months and eight days in continuation of the privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days already granted by the Travancore Durbar under articles 233, 280 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition.

H. A STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1912.

No. 16.—Mr. Sydney Gordon Roberts, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Tellicherry, *vice* Mr. F. B. Evans who has left the station.

No. 17.—Lieutenant Christopher Fowler Murphy to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Malappuram, *vice* Lieutenant R. C. T. Puget who has left the station.

No. 18.—Mr. William John Dunlop to be a Lay Trustee of the English Church, Tuticorin, *vice* Mr. T. Preston resigned.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 7.— STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for December 1911.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1911-1912, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus	EXPENDITURE	Current year				Previous year.		Actuals, 1911-1912, compared with proportionate Amended grant plus or minus.
	December 1911.	From April 1911 to Dec 1911.	Budget proportion.	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	December 1910	From April 1910 to Dec 1910.			December 1911.	From April 1911 to Dec. 1911.	Proportionate altered grant.	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	December 1910	From April 1910 to Dec. 1910.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ..	17,44,010	3,02,15,136	1,92,17,000	3,21,23,000	18,05,140	98,71,956	+ 3,139								
II.—Stamps	4,28,415	45,30,558	40,22,000	69,00,000	4,86,238	44,63,438	+ 5,588								
III.—Excise	10,95,150	1,03,58,704	1,00,61,000	1,48 00,000	10,28,238	95,95,133	+ 2,97,704								
IV.—Assessed Taxes—															
Civil Officers ..	1,05,533	31,30,869	31,31 000	18,78,000	1,93,090	11,28,098	— 440	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	13,334	1,00,440	1,19 000	1,25,000	11,268	1,36,054	+ 44,460
Public Works Officers	23	8,831	15 000	21,000	1 923	18 733	— 8,169	2. Assignments and Compensations ..	28,044	1,91,178	1,91,000	2,82,000	21,208	1,88,404	+ 179
V.—Forest	3,85,715	30,52 905	26,96,000	40,00,000	2,54,261	26 26,798	+ 64,906	3. Land Revenue	20,26,983	96,69,926	94,61 000	1,31,77,000	10,50,777	96,38,923	+ 1,778
VI.—Registration ..	1,21,286	15,92 243	15,53,000	19,50,000	1,41,818	15 19,501	+ 38,243	4. Stamps	9,516	1,08,257	1,89 000	3,18,000	10,209	1,03,198	+ 793
VII.—Interest	30,970	2,87,076	2,85,000	4,14,000	29,298	2,71,237	+ 2,076	5. Excise	70,797	6,73,344	6,73,000	9 35 000	89,777	6,74,814	+ 344
VIII.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	75,930	7,83,200	6,75,000	9,00,000	26,302	7,81,987	+ 78,200	6. Assessed Taxes	1 572	13,182	14,000	19,000	1,479	13,804	— 817
VIII-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,01,003	3,46,826	3,59,000	4,80,000	99,207	4 08,653	— 13,102	7. Forest	3,49,546	23,32,827	23,46,000	33,28,000	2 47,543	22,22,803	— 13,173
IX.—Police	34,827	3,44 216	3,52,000	4,80,000	35,500	3 41,508	— 7,784	8. Registration	99,672	9,14,570	9,15,000	12,93,000	1,02,044	8,90,585	— 424
IX.—Ports and Pilotage ..	..	45	..	..	..	..	+ 45		..	..	..	8,00,000	..	..	..
IX.—Education	8,542	2,26,485	3,07,000	2,21,000	3,844	1,84,788	+ 12,465	10. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XX.—Medical	8,377	1,87,100	1,02,000	1,23,000	4,042	1,06 529	+ 5,100	18. General Administration ..	1,09,750	11,36,914	11,48,000	16,38,000	1,10,484	9,27,761	— 10,086
XXI.—Scientific etc., Departments.	89,066	8,27,348	9,24,000	5,37,000	1,18,857	6,21,363	+ 83,564	19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	4,93,101	44,83,618	46,38,000	61,86,000	5,04,758	43,99 830	— 83,184
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	9,144	63,484	60,000	83,000	5,618	63,180	+ 3,484	19-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,02,995	10,18,918	10,29,000	10,12,000	1,12,097	10 52 182	— 12,087
XXIII.— { Stationery and Printing—Civil Officers	33,997	66,333	62,000	1,31,000	7,728	94,897	+ 2,440	20. Police	7,15,209	81,08,860	81,27,000	50,39,000	6,89,936	80,77,631	— 18,140
Public Works Officers	11	108						21. Ports and Pilotage ..	746	12,114	10,000	19,000	335	11,446	+ 2,114
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ..	24,274	1,03,183	1,60,000	2,71,000	4,725	1,48,144	+ 19,181	22. Education	8,68,552	33,21,940	32,26,000	89,84,000	2,33,496	19,97,494	— 4,000
XXV.— { Major Works—Direct Receipts	5,757	1,03,936	1,13,000	1,38,000	5,099	1,08,826	— 9,064	24. Medical	1,28,237	12,54,493	12,28,000	23,81,000	1,42,309	10,37,702	+ 24,517
L. R. Irrigation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25. Political	9,163	79,849	69,000	99,000	7,176	69,412	+ 7,848
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—								26. Scientific, etc., Departments ..	76,718	8,50,605	9,33,000	13,72,000	87,962	10,45,078	— 83,397
Civil Officers ..	838	8 116	11,000	18,000	1,382	6,967	— 2,885	27. Superannuations	2,14,691	19,92,184	19,35,000	26,10,000	2,17,277	19 84,642	— 12,820
Public Works Officers.	18,031	1,53 148	1,68,000	2,50,000	21,233	1,37,256	— 14,892	28. Stationary and Printing ..	84,030	2,84,540	4,62,000	10,32,000	43,690	4,12,588	— 70,454
XXI.—Civil Works—								32. Miscellaneous	26,805	1,71,124	2,93,000	4,26,000	37,962	3,00 457	— 21,876
Civil Officers ..	888	4 920	6,000	8,000	794	4 664	— 1,919	36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	..
Public Works Officers	17,478	1,50 853	1,88,000	2,26,000	19,712	1,54,034	— 47,247	42. Major Works—							
								Working Expenses ..	60,789	7,89,462	8,31,000	11,85,000	1,22,997	9,20,342	— 11,532
								Interest on Debt ..	..	..	..	14,10,000	..	..	..
								43. Minor Works and Navigation—							
								Civil Officers	66,029	2,90,845	3,51,000	4,50,000	20,589	2,93,784	— 60,455
								Public Works Officers ..	3,72,993	20,89,047	22,28,000	34,87,000	2,41,548	21,27,011	— 68 353
								45. Civil Works—							
								Civil Officers	1,92,412	43,31,981	43,40,000	63,33 000	1,21,063	38,82 836	— 8,919
								Public Works Officers ..	1,07,632	37,17,366	38,62,000	07,84,000	3,44,717	33 46,233	— 1,44,633
Total, Revenue ..	49,91,219	3,39 64,369	3,34,70,000	5,49,21,000	44,51,848	3 25,61,523	+ 4,94,209	Total, Expenditure ..	48,16,479	4,49,05,027	5,44,34,000	5,86,77,000	48,51,849	4,28,34,453	— 8,27,674

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912

No 14.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 29th February 1912.

No. 14.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1911.

[1 & 2 Geo 5, Ch. 42.]

AN ACT TO GIVE JURISDICTION UNDER SECTION SEVENTY-SIX AND PART VIII OF THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894, TO CERTAIN BRITISH COURTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[16th December 1911.]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Extension of jurisdiction under s. 76 and Part VIII of 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60, to certain British Courts in foreign countries.

1.—(1) Among the courts before which a ship may be brought for adjudication under section seventy-six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (which relates to proceedings on forfeiture of a ship), there shall be included any British Court in a foreign country, being a court having Admiralty jurisdiction, as if such a court were included among the courts specified in that section, and that section shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

(2) Any such British Court shall also have jurisdiction to entertain any proceedings under Part VIII of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and accordingly section five hundred and four of that Act (which relates to the power of courts to consolidate claims against owners) shall be construed and have effect as if such a court were included among the courts to which an application under that section may be made

(3) In this Act the expression "British Court in a foreign country" means any British Court having jurisdiction out of His Majesty's Dominions in pursuance of an Order in Council whether made under any Act or otherwise

Short title and construction.

2. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1911, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1907, and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1911.

MARITIME CONVENTIONS ACT, 1911.

[1 & 2 Geo 5, Ch. 57.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Provisions as to Collisions, etc.

Section

1. Rule as to division of loss.
2. Damages for personal injuries
3. Right of contribution
4. Abolition of statutory presumptions of fault
5. Jurisdiction in cases of loss of life or personal injury.

Provisions as to Salvage.

6. General duty to render assistance to persons in danger at sea.
7. Apportionment of salvage amongst owners, etc., of foreign ship.

General Provisions.

8. Limitation of actions
9. Application of Act.
10. Short title and construction.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO MERCHANT SHIPPING WITH A VIEW TO ENABLING CERTAIN CONVENTIONS TO BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

[16th December 1911.]

WHEREAS at the Conference held at Brussels in the year nineteen hundred and ten two conventions, dealing respectively with collisions between vessels and with salvage, were signed on behalf of His Majesty, and it is desirable that such amendments should be made in the law relating to merchant shipping as will enable effect to be given to the conventions :

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Provisions as to Collisions, etc.

Rule as to division of loss.

1. (1) Where, by the fault of two or more vessels, damage or loss is caused to one or more of those vessels, to their cargoes or freight, or to any property on board, the liability to make good the damage or loss shall be in proportion to the degree in which each vessel was in fault:

Provided that—

(*a*) if, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it is not possible to establish different degrees of fault, the liability shall be apportioned equally; and

(*b*) nothing in this section shall operate so as to render any vessel liable for any loss or damage to which her fault has not contributed; and

(*c*) nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any person under a contract of carriage or any contract or shall be construed as imposing any liability upon any person from which he is exempted by any contract or by any provision of law, or as affecting the right of any person to limit his liability in the manner provided by law.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the expression "freight" includes passage money and hire, and references to damage or loss caused by the fault of a vessel shall be construed as including references to any salvage or other expenses, consequent upon that fault, recoverable at law by way of damages.

Damages for personal injuries.

2. Where loss of life or personal injuries are suffered by any person on board a vessel owing to the fault of that vessel and of any other vessel or vessels, the liability of the owners of the vessels shall be joint and several.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as depriving any person of any right of defence on which, independently of this section, he might have relied in an action brought against him by the person injured, or any person or persons entitled to sue in respect of such loss of life, or shall affect the right of any person to limit his liability in cases to which this section relates in the manner provided by law.

Right of contribution.

3. (1) Where loss of life or personal injuries are suffered by any person on board a vessel owing to the fault of that vessel and any other vessel or vessels, and a proportion of the damages is recovered against the owners of one of the vessels which exceeds the proportion in which she was in fault, they may recover by way of contribution the amount of the excess from the owners of the other vessel or vessels to the extent to which those vessels were respectively in fault:

Provided that no amount shall be so recovered which could not, by reason of any statutory or contractual limitation of, or exemption from, liability, or which could not for any other reason, have been recovered in the first instance as damages by the persons entitled to sue therefor.

(2) In addition to any other remedy provided by law, the persons entitled to any such contribution as aforesaid shall, for the purpose of recovering the same, have, subject to the provisions of this Act, the same rights and powers as the persons entitled to sue for damages in the first instance.

Abolition of statutory presumptions of fault 57 & 58, Vict., c. 60.

4. (1) Sub-section (4) of section four hundred and nineteen of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (which provides that a ship shall be deemed in fault in a case of collision where any of the collision regulations have been infringed by that ship), is hereby repealed.

(2) The failure of the master or person in charge of a vessel to comply with the provisions of section four hundred and twenty two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, (which imposes a duty upon masters and persons in charge of vessels after a collision to stand by and assist the other vessels) shall not raise any presumption of law that the collision was caused by his wrongful act, neglect, or default, and accordingly sub-section (2) of that section shall be repealed.

Jurisdiction in cases of loss of life or personal injury.

5. Any enactment which confers on any court Admiralty jurisdiction in respect of damage shall have effect as though references to such damage included references to damages for loss of life or personal injury, and accordingly proceedings in respect of such damages may be brought in rem or in personam.

Provisions as to Salvage.

General duty to render assistance to persons in danger at sea.

6. (1) The master or person in charge of a vessel shall, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, her crew and passengers (if any), render assistance to every person, even if such person be a subject of a foreign State at war with His Majesty, who is found at sea in danger of being lost, and, if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) Compliance by the master or person in charge of a vessel with the provisions of this section shall not affect his right or the right of any other person to salvage.

Apportionment of salvage amongst owners, etc., of foreign ship.

7. Where any dispute arises as to the apportionment of any amount of salvage among the owners, master, pilot, crew, and other persons in the service of any foreign vessel, the amount shall be apportioned by the court or person making the apportionment in accordance with the law of the country to which the vessel belongs.

General Provisions.

Limitation of actions.

8. No action shall be maintainable to enforce any claim or lien against a vessel or her owners in respect of any damage or loss to another vessel, her cargo or freight, or any property on board her, or damages for loss of life or personal injuries suffered by any person on board her, caused by the fault of the former vessel, whether such vessel be wholly or partly in fault, or in respect of any salvage services, unless proceedings therein are commenced within two years from the date when the damage or loss or injury was caused or the salvage services were rendered, and an action shall not be maintainable under this Act to enforce any contribution in respect of an overpaid proportion of any damages for loss of life or personal injuries unless proceedings therein are commenced within one year from the date of payment.

Provided that any court having jurisdiction to deal with an action to which this section relates may, in accordance with the rules of court, extend any such period, to such extent and on such conditions as it thinks fit, and shall, if satisfied that there has not during such period been any reasonable opportunity of arresting the defendant vessel within the jurisdiction of the court, or within the territorial waters of the country to which the plaintiff's ship belongs or in which the plaintiff resides or has his principal place of business, extend any such period to an extent sufficient to give such reasonable opportunity.

Application of Act

9. (1) This Act shall extend throughout His Majesty's dominions and to any territories under his protection, and to Cyprus:

Provided that it shall not extend to the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland

(2) This Act shall not apply in any case in which proceedings have been taken before the passing thereof and all such cases shall be determined as though this Act had not been passed

(3) The provisions of this Act shall be applied in all cases heard and determined in any court having jurisdiction to deal with the case and in whatever waters the damage or loss in question was caused or the salvage services in question were rendered and sub-section (9) of section twenty-five of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, shall cease to have effect.

36 & 37 Vict., c. 66

(4) This Act shall apply to any persons other than the owners responsible for the fault of the vessel as though the expression "owners" included such persons, and in any case where, by virtue of any charter or demise, or for any other reason, the owners are not responsible for the navigation and management of the vessel, this Act shall be read as though for references to the owners there were substituted references to the charterers or other persons for the time being so responsible.

Short title and construction.

10 This Act may be cited as the Maritime Conventions Act, 1911, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1907.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 9.—M.R.Ry. Goteti Kanakarazu Garu, Telugu Translator to Government, privilege leave for fifteen days from the 15th March 1912, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912.

No. 109.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. M. Pandurunga Kini Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector, Bellary, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of relief.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1912.

No. 110.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Navamani David Nadar Avargal, from Special duty, Madras, to the Tinnevelly treasury.

Paul Nagur Muhammad Miran Sahib Bahadur, on return from leave, to General duty, South Arcot.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1912.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Thodla Raghavayya Garu to act as Assistant Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue during the absence of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Swaminatha Aiyar Avargal on other duty or until further orders.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912.

M.R.Ry. Sami Annaswami Aiyar Avargal, on return from leave, to the Anantapur treasury.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvarur Vaithinatha Aiyar Gopalaswami Aiyar Avargal, from the Anantapur treasury to the Bellary treasury.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1912.

No. 111.—Notifications Nos. 46 and 47, published at page 154 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, Part I, dated 9th February 1909, are hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 99.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Madras Abkári Act, I of 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in respect of coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above throughout the Presidency from and after 1st May 1912. Provided that nothing in the Act shall apply to any article which, either on account of the small proportion of any of the abovementioned drugs contained in it or for other reasons, is declared by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue to be incapable of being used as an intoxicant.

2. Notifications No 88, dated 3rd March 1905, No. 482, dated 2nd October 1907, and No. 71, dated 7th February 1910, are hereby cancelled

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No. 100.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to section 71 of the Madras Abkári Act, I of 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit from and after 1st May 1912, throughout the Presidency, the sale of any medicated article containing coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above, except under a license granted by the Collector.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be applicable to any medicated article declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as an intoxicant.

2 Notifications No. 123, dated 19th March 1907, No. 471, dated 8th October 1907, and No. 72, dated 7th February 1910, are hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1912.

No. 112.—In the rules to regulate shooting in reserved and unreserved lands in the North Coimbatore and Kollegal Forest divisions published on page 826 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th July 1910, *for the words* "provided that nothing in these rules shall apply to cultivating ryots who "take out licenses for the *bona fide* protection of their crops" occurring in the preamble, *substitute* "provided that nothing in these rules shall prohibit cultivating ryots who hold licenses under the Arms "Act from hunting, shooting or trapping whether in reserved lands or in unreserved lands if they do "so for the protection of their crops, and provided also that any person holding a license under the "Arms Act shall be permitted to shoot tiger, panther and pig in unreserves only."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·28 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a dam across Polibandakal; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Ponneri taluk, No. 181. Sathamkôn village.		
			acre.
Wet, S. No 617 ..	Chinna Patta Reddi and Pedda Patta Reddi.	North, Polipandakal madugu; east, south and west, part of S. No. 617.	·06
Do. No. 493 ..	Vakkati Abbah Chetti, Chinnappa Rayulu, Paradesi Gaolli and Kothandaramasami Nayudu	North and east, Polipandakal madugu, south and west, part of S. No. 492.	·22
		Total ..	·28

Fort St. George, March 8, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·07 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Palakodu-Kesamgulli road; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Bellahalli village.		Acs.
Zamindari, dry, Nagarinilam punjai	Assessed waste (mittadar of Tirumalvadi).	North, totti inam; east, Muniasai Gounden's land; south, Nagarindam punjai; west, kovil punjai	98
	Tirumalvadi taluk.		
Dry, totti inam punjai west of village	Pattadars and enjoyers, Muran, Timmarayan and Anthanlan.	North, totti inam; east and south, Nagarinilam punjai; west, kovil punjai.	33
Do kovil punjai	Do. do.	North kovil punjai; east, punjai west of the village; south, kovil punjai; west, Thadathu punjai	·18
Dry, Thadathu punjai	Pattadar. Peyan (deceased); enjoyers, Kempe and Sakki	North, Thadathu punjai; east, kovil punjai; south, Thalathu punjai; west, Oororan punjai.	39
Dry, Mariyamman inam and unofficiated religious service inam for the support of Kothamman at Bellahalli.	Pujapanar, Manager of the inam temple.	North, Oororan punjai; east, Thadathu punjai; south, Oororan punjai; west, Bellahalli village.	·09
		Total ..	1 07

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912.

In partial modification of the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th January 1912, M R Ry. Paralpatty Venkataswami Manickam Nayakar Avargal, B.E., Executive Engineer, will, on return from privilege leave, be attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, as a temporary measure prior to his joining the III Circle.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1912.

With effect from the 2nd October 1911. To fill an existing vacancy.

M.E Ry Ramaswami Aiyar Sundaram Aiyar Avargal, A.C.E., from Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, permanent.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912.

Under the provisions of section 38 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Mr. J. T. Lowis, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, his assistants, servants and workmen are hereby authorized to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the said Act, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of locating a line of Railway—

(1) from Dharmapuri to Karur, *viâ* Lokur and Salem, a distance of about 86 miles, and

(2) from Atur to Chinna Salem, a distance of about 20 miles with an alternative from Atur to Tirumandevu, a distance of about 30 miles.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort, St. George March 7, 1912.

The Mogultur look in the Godavari Western division will be opened on the 31st May 1912, instead of on the 1st July 1912 as already notified in the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th and 19th December 1911 and 9th January 1912.

H. E. CLERK,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Under section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 32 acre in survey No. 1748 D, of ·0666 acre in survey No 1748 C, and of ·1733 acre in survey No. 1749, in Tenkurai village, Periyakulam taluk, specified in the notification published at page 557, Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 8th June 1911, as required for being given in exchange for the inam lands taken up for the Periyakulam water-supply scheme.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1912

Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of R.S. No 419 and a portion of R S. No. 420 measuring ·149 of an acre in the village of Triplicane in the Madras taluk of the Madras district specified in notification published at page 376, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th March 1911

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 22 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to Jeri Vellari tank in Sirukur village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE.
Madura district, Madura taluk, Sirukur village (Thirupalai inam).			
Inam, dry, S. No. 144	V. R. M. Vannan Kone ..	North, S. No. 142; east and south, S. No. 144; west, channel.	·02
Do. No. 142.	Ari Ponnaya Pillai, Arigura-pathira Pillai, Ari Ramalingam Pillai and Ari Pechiammal.	North and east, S No 142; south, S. Nos. 144 and 142, west, S No 142	·13
Do. No. 142	Vallaitha Madali ..	North, S. No. 142; east, Vellurani; south, S. Nos 143 and 139, west, S. No 142.	·07
		Total ..	·22

Fort St. George, March 4, 1912

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7·025 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvements of the supply-channel to Viraganur tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, issue or paramboke, with survey or puramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Salem district, Attur taluk, No 125. Thalaivar village	
			ACS
Dry, No. 255-2 ..	A. M. Ponnambala Udayan ..	North, No 252-3 ; east, No 259-1 ; south, No 249-1 ; west, No. 255-3.	·0075
Do. No 255-1 ..	Do. ..	North, No 252-3 ; east, No. 253-2 ; south, No. 259-1 ; west, No. 255-2.	·10
Do No. 252-5 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 251 ; east, No. 252-9 ; south, No. 251-3 ; west, No. 252-7.	·0025
Do. No. 252-6 ..	Do. ..	North, No 251 ; east, No. 252-10 ; south, Nos. 252-2 and 251-1 ; west, No 252-5	·04
Do No. 252-10 ..	K Narayanan	North, No. 251 ; east, No. 252-11 ; south, No 253-2 ; west, No 252-9.	·025
Do. No. 252-11 ..	S Karuppan	North, No 251 ; east, Nos. 252-12 and 250 ; south, No 253 2 ; west, No 252-10.	·0075
Do No. 252-12 ..	A. M. Ponnambala Udayan ..	North, No 250-11 ; east, No. 250 ; south, No. 253-2 ; west No. 252-11	·0025
Do. No 249 ..	Dharmalinga Udayan	North, No. 250 ; east, No. 247 ; south and west, No 216,	·316
Do. No 247-2 ..	Dharmalinga Udayan and Karthappa Udayan.	North, Nos. 250 and 244 ; east, Nos. 245-2 and 245-1 ; south, Nos 247-3, 247-4 and 247-5 ; west, Nos. 247-6, 249, 250 and 248.	1·21
Do. No. 248-2 ..	Karthappa Udayan	North, No. 229 ; east, Nos. 243-1 and 243-2 ; south, Nos 212-4, 245-1, 245-2 and 245-3 ; west, No. 244	1 255
Do. No. 243-1 ..	Ramalinga Gavundan ..	North, No 231 ; east, No. 239 3 ; south, No 243-3 ; west, No. 243-2,	·2175
Do. No. 239-5 ..	Do ..	North, No 239-2 ; east, No. 239-3 ; south, No. 239-6 ; west, No. 243-3.	·09
Do No. 239-3 ..	Muthu Gavundan	North, No. 239-2 ; east, Nos. 239-1 and 239-4 ; south, No. 239-7 ; west, No. 239-5.	·0975
Do No 239-1 ..	V. M. Veyyapuri	North, No. 236-2 ; east, No. 239-3 ; south, No. 239-4 ; west, No 239-9.	·1125
Do, No. 235-2 ..	Arumbalia Padayachi ..	North, No. 239-2., east, No. 238-2 ; south, No. 806 ; west, Nos. 239-2, 239-4 and 240-1.	·065
Do. No. 234-3 ..	Kanga Mutto and Karuppayee ..	North, No 234-2 ; east, No. 237-3 ; south, No. 234-4 ; west, No. 239-2.	·1525
Do. No. 237-1 ..	P. Palaniandi	North, east and south, No. 237-3; west, No. 234-3.	07
		Total ..	4·76
		No. 165. Viragoundanur village.	
Wet, No. 1036-2 ..	Ammakutti's son Thoraisami Servai.	North, No. 1032 ; east, No. 1037-1 ; south, No. 1038 ; west, Nos. 1035 and 1037.	·11
Do No 1037-1 ..	Muthuraian	North, No. 1032 ; east, No 1032-2 ; south, No. 1036 ; west, No. 1036-2.	·025
Do No. 1037-2 ..	Perumalk Kotan	North, No 1031 ; east, No. 1037-3 ; south, No 1036 ; west, No. 1037-1.	·025
Do. No. 1037-3 ..	R. Ahamma, daughter of Sedumbara Padayachi.	North, No. 1031 ; east, No. 1037-4 ; south, No. 1036 ; west, No 1037-2	·015
Do. No. 1037-4 ..	Muthu Padayachi	North, No. 1026, east, No. 1038 ; south, No. 1036 ; west, No 1037-3.	·005
Do. No. 1065 1 ..	Palla Avan	North, No. 1026 ; east, No. 1064 ; south, No. 1066 ; west, No 1065-2.	·03
Do. No. 1065 2 ..	Kunthali	North, No. 1026 ; east, No. 1065-1 ; south, No. 1066 ; west, No 1065-3	·015
Do. No 1065-3 ..	Thoppalan	North, No. 1018 ; east, No. 1065-2 ; south, No. 1066 ; west, No 1065-4	·016
Do No. 1065-4 ..	S. Muthuvelan	North, No. 1038 ; east, No. 1065-3 ; south, No. 1066 ; west, No 1065-5	·01
Do No. 1065-5 ..	Thoppalan	North, No 1036 ; east, No. 1063-1 ; south, No. 1066 ; west, No 1063-1.	01
Do. No. 1064 ..	T. Muthu Naiken and Veerappa Naiken.	North No 1038 ; east, No. 1065-4 ; south, No. 1066 ; west, Nos. 1065-1	·10
Do No. 1063-1 ..	S. Thandaroya Naiken ..	North, No. 1038 ; east, No. 1063-2 ; south, No. 1062-1 ; west, No. 1064.	07
Do, No. 1063-2 ..	Thandaroya Naiken	North, No. 1038 ; east, No. 1062 ; south, No 1062-2 ; west, No 1063-1.	0·09
Do. No. 1061-3 ..	Pachamuthangan and Annamalai Pillai.	North, No 1064 ; east and south, Nos 1061-1 ; west, No 1063-2	0.23
Do. No 1060-1 ..	Thiruvengada Padayachi ..	North, No 1032 ; east, No. 1060-2 ; south, No. 1062 ; west, No 1061-2	0·21

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Attur taluk, No 155, Viraganur village—cont.		
			ACS.
Wet, No 1060-2 ..	Venkatachalla Reddi	North, No. 1042 ; east, No. 1060-3 ; south, Nos 1048 A and 1059 ; west, No. 1060-1	·09
Do. No 1060-3 ..	Sankurappa Reddi	North, Nos. 1044 and 1042 ; east, No 1057 A ; south, No 1058 A ; west, No 1060-2.	·13
Do. No 1044 ..	Venkatachalla Pattayachi ..	North Nos 1020 and 1018 ; east, No 1048 and 1046 ; south, Nos 1057 and 1060 ; west, Nos 1042, 1043 and 1057 A.	·055
Do. No 1043 ..	Annamalai Pillai	North, No. 1046 ; east, No 1047 ; south, Nos 1057 A-1 and 1056 ; west, No 1044.	·04
Do No 1057-1 ..	Veerayee, wife of Sengoo ..	North, Nos. 1044 and 1045 ; east, No. 1055 ; south, No 1057-2 ; west, No 1060-1	·10
Do. No 1056-2 ..	Sellayan and Annamalai Pillai	North, Nos. 1045, 1047 and 1049 ; east, Nos. 1054 and 1055 ; south, No 1056-1 ; west, No. 1057-1.	·45
Do No 1055-1 ..	Periyannan, Kathan and Aran..	North and east, No. 1054 ; south, Nos 1054-2 and 1054-3 ; west, Nos 1055-2 at d 1056-3	·21
Do. No 1055-2 ..	Kandiar	North, No. 1054 ; east, No. 1055 1 ; south, No 1055-3 ; west, No. 1054	·18
		Total ..	2 265
		Grand Total ..	7 015

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 57 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Karivedu tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	North Arcot district, Wallajah taluk, Ladavaram village		
			ACRE.
Wet, No. 312-1 ..	Raghavale Nayudu and Munisami Nayudu.	North, No. 313 ; east, No. 311 , south, No 310 ; west, No 312-1.	·37
Dry, No. 310 ..	Munisami Nayudu	North, No. 312 ; east, No. 305 ; south, No. 309 ; west, No. 310	·20
		Total ..	·57

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for straightening the compound wall of the new Taluk office, Madura, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Tallakulam village.		
			ACRE.
Wet, S. No 513 A ..	Manager, American Mission College, Madura.	North, No 513 , east, No. 514 ; south and west, No 513 B.	·01
Do No. 513 C-1 A.	Do. do.	North, east, south and west, No. 513	·02
		Total ..	·03

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·35 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police huts at Tanjavur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellikuppam district, Cuddalore taluk, Tottiyar village.			
Occupied dry portion of S. No. 7-1.	Owner, Kanavathil Vankatapatta Kaithil Krishna Menon; occupier and tenant, Vattaruddi Suthatti.	North, S. No. 7-1; east, S. Nos. 6 and 7-1; south, S. No. 7-3 (lane); west, S. No. 7-3.	ACRE. ·35

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares in modification of the notification published at pages 1122–1123 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 21st November 1911, that the melwaram right in the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 84 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a police station at Kalahasti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Kalahasti division, Kalahasti village.			
Village-site puimash No. 182.	M.R.Ry. Umade Rajah Raja Dasara Kumara Thimma Rayanam Bahadur Varu, Raja of Kalahasti, trustee of the Sri Kalahasti Iswaraswami Varu.	North, puimash No. 186, drain between the site and the Deputy Tahsildar's office compound; east, puimash No. 183, footpath to Bahadurpet; south, puimash No. 208, road from Bahadurpet to Kalahasti; west, puimash No. 181, road from Bahadurpet to Kalahasti.	CENTS. 84

Fort St. George, March 4, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·66 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the office of the Executive Engineer, Salem; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Salem taluk, Kumarasampatti, Salem mitta village.			
Zamindari, dry	Subbaroya Pillai	North, mitta S. No. 590-B and Alampayaram mitta; east, mitta S. No. 591; south, mitta S. No. 589; west, Cherry road, mitta S. No. 240.	ACS. 6·66

Fort St. George, March 5, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·10 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a ministry's shed at Kannatti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnath number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Malabar district, Kottayam taluk, Velavoor village.			
Occupied dry, portion of S. No. 8.	Kaliyat Thalath Veetil Chathath Nambiar (owner and occupier)	North, S. No. 9, east, S. No. 20; south, S. No. 8, west, S. No. 7 (road)	Acres 0·10

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 5th and 12th March 1912, is published for general information :—

No. in the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1912.	
1	Public ..	No. 97, Jan. 25 ..	Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the Draft Rules under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886, as amended by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Amendment Act, 1911, and stating that the rules will be taken into consideration on the expiration of two months from the date of publication. [2 *ss.*]
2	Judicial ..	No. 292, Feb. 16 ..	Exempting M.R.Ry. Bommadevara Naganna Nayudu Bahadur and M.R.Ry. Bommadevara Venkatrayulu Nayudu Bahadur, two sons of the Zamindar of North Waller Estate from certain restrictions of the Indian Arms Act. [1 *s.*]
3	Ecclesiastical.	No. 12, Feb. 26 ..	Directing that Part IV of the Ecclesiastical Rules regarding the erection, repair and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries be applied in future to the Madras Presidency [1 *s.*]
4	Revenue ..	No. 822, March 1.	Communicating, with remarks the circular from the Government of India regarding the excellence of the Cambodia cotton grown in this Province. [1 *s.*]
5	Educational ..	No. 106, Feb. 7 ..	Government Technical Scholars.—Furnishing the Director of Public Instruction with a copy of the revised rules for the Indian — in England and directing their publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* [1 *s.*]
6	Do. ..	No. 141, Feb. 10 ..	Public Service Notification —Making an amendment in the — exempting persons employed in the offices of the Director of Land Records and Land Records Superintendents from passing the full draftsman's test. [1 *s.*]
7	Do. ..	No. 139, Feb 15 ..	Public Service Notification —Making certain amendments in the — regarding the special tests to be passed by officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs department so as to require clerks to pass Test E in one language only. [1 *s.*]
8	Local and Municipal.	No. 363 L., Feb. 19.	Union.—Approving the proposal of the Taluk Board of Tuticorin and of the Tinnevelly District Board to exclude certain hamlets from the Udangudi —, and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the Tinnevelly District Gazettes [1 *s.*]
9	Do.	Nos. 278, 279 L., Feb. 21.	Boards —Confirming certain alterations in the revised schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, for the conduct of elections of members of taluk — and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the Trichinopoly District Gazettes [1 *s.*]
10	Do.	Nos. 316, 317 L., Feb. 24.	Acts and Rules.—Ordering, with remarks, the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the local gazettes of all districts except the Nilgiris, Kanapat and South Canara of the notifications declaring the number of members of certain union panchayats to be appointed by election and prescribing the rules for the conduct of such elections and the qualifications for voters and candidates specially in certain areas [1 *s.*]
11	Do.	No. 146 M., Jan. 26.	Budget Estimate —Suggesting to the Karur Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13 [1 *s.*]
12	Do.	No. 233 M., Feb. 8	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Srivilliputtur Municipality for 1912-13 [1 *s.*]
13	Do.	No. 235 M., Feb. 8.	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Wahjapet Municipality for 1912-13. [1 *s.*]
14	Do	No. 247 M., Feb. 13	Budget Estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tirupati Municipality for 1912-13 [1 *s.*]
15	Do	No. 252 M., Feb. 15	Budget Estimate —Confirming the alterations in the — of the Coonoor Municipality for 1912-13 proposed in G.O. No. 136 M, dated 24th January 1912. [1 *s.*]
16	Do.	No. 312 M., Feb. 21.	Budget Estimate.—Accepting the — of the Vizianagram Municipality for 1912-13. [1 *s.*]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price note against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1912. [Price, 2 annas

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 377.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Lingana Gaud Garu to be a member of the Bellary District Board.

No. 378.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Lakshmana Kuppuswami Aiyangar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Ardasani Sankara Aiyar Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Dharmapuri Taluk Board in the Salem district.

No. 379.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Lionel Dee, M.R.Ry. Mitgavalli Sankara Rao Garu and H. M. D. Khan Sahib Khaji Khaja Muhi-ud-dhe Sahib Bahadur to be municipal councillors of the municipality at Nandyal.

No. 380.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Reginald Herbert Courtenay, I.C.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madura.

No. 381.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. George Herbert Lyle to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Rajahmundry.

No. 382.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Muhammad Rasun Sahib Abdul Gani Sahib Bahadur, M.R.Ry. Appaji Madaliyar Arumukha Mudaliyar Avargal, and the Rev. Daniel Perumal to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Tiruvannamalai.

No. 383.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kamanna Bhakta Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Parlakimedi.

No. 384.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Pakvala Chittaiya Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cocanada.

No. 385.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Nalam Padmanabham Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cocanada.

No. 386.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kichakapat Palat Raman Menon Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Calicut.

No. 387.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, V. Ry. Tanjore Krishnaswami Jathow Dasarathi Sahib Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tanjore.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 388.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. K. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the North Arcot District Board by the Ranipettai Taluk Board.

No. 389.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Muhammad Sahammad Sahib Bahadur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Canara District Board by the Puttur Taluk Board

No. 390.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R Ry. Kosanapalli Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Vizagapatam District Board by the Vizianagram Taluk Board.

No. 391.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. C. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk Board.

No 392 —Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Gopalaswami Ragunatha Rajaliyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Kumbakonam Taluk Board

No. 393.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Narasinha Aiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Kumbakonam Taluk Board.

No 394.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the sub-assistant inspector of schools, Pollachi range, to be a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board.

No 395.—The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the sub-assistant inspector of schools, Bellary, to be a member of the Bellary Taluk Board.

No 396.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R Ry. Chakravarti Srinivasa Desikachariyar Avargal to be a member of the Dharmapuri Taluk Board.

No 397.—The President, District Board, Ganjam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M R Ry. Narayana Panda Garu to be a member of the Gumsur Taluk Board.

No. 398.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints A. K. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Marakayar Ahmad Tambi Marakayar Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Negapatam Taluk Board

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 399 —Under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the revised schedule I to the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards which was published under notification No. 1038 at pages 713–722 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th December 1911 :—

District.	Taluk Board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
			For—		
Trichinopoly.	Namakkal ..	No. 1 ..	Munisi firka	1	25.
Do	Do. ..	No. 2 ..	Vedamalai firka	1	
Do.	Do. ..	No. 3 ..	Turaiyur firka	1	
Do.	Do ..	No. 4 ..	Uppiliyapuram firka	1	
Do	Do. ..	No 5 ..	Tottiyam firka	1	50
Do.	Do ..	No 6 ..	Sendamangalam firka	1	
Do	Do ..	No 7 ..	Tattiangarpettai firka	1	
Do.	Do ..	No 8 ..	Mohanur firka	1	
Do	Do. ..	No 9 ..	Kapilamalai firka	2	
			Substitute—		
Trichinopoly	Namakkal ..	No. 1 ..	Munsi firka	1	
Do.	Do ..	No. 2 ..	Vedamalai firka	1	
Do.	Do. ..	No 3 ..	Turaiyur firka	1	
Do.	Do ..	No. 4 ..	Uppiliyapuram firka	1	
Do.	Do. ..	No 5 ..	Tottiyam firka	2	50
Do.	Do. ..	No. 6 ..	Sendamangalam firka	1	
Do	Do. ..	No 7 ..	Tattiangarpettai firka	1	
Do.	Do ..	No. 8 ..	Mohanur firka	1	
Do.	Do ..	No. 9 ..	Kapilamalai firka	1	

No. 400.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of ·0375 of an acre of land in S No. B 483 A in the village of Ootacamund in the Ootacamund taluk of the Nilgiri district specified in notification No. 52 published at page 12 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 2nd January 1912, as required for the construction of two flush latrines in Kandal.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 401.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·75 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extention of the Suramparachari in the 6th ward of the Trichinopoly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the revenue divisional officer is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Devadanam, Trichinopoly town.		
			Acs.
Wet, T.S. No. 3340..	Balakrishna Pillai ..	North, T.S. No. 3339, east, T.S. Nos. 3338 and 3336, south, T.S. No. 3341; west, T.S. No. 3334.	·16
Do No. 3341 .	Do .	North, T.S. Nos. 3339 and 3340; east, T.S. No. 3343, south, T.S. Nos. 3342 and 3334; west, T.S. No. 3334.	1·80
Do No. 3342 ..	Arokiyam Kangani . .	North, T.S. No. 3341, east, T.S. No. 3343; south, T.S. No. 3774; west, T.S. No. 3336	·64
		Total .	2 60
	Devasthan, Trichinopoly town.		
Ryotwari, dry, T. S. No. 3373	Viramalai Pillai	North, T.S. Nos. 3333 and 3334, east, T.S. No. 3774; south, T.S. No. 3775; west, T.S. No. 3775.	·16
Ryotwari, poramboke, T. S. No. 3777 recently assigned to the temple.	Periyanna Pillai, Chidambaram Pillai, Doraisamy Pillai and Muttuswami Pillai, trustees of Sri Bhulogasathaswami temple.	North, T.S. No. 3775; east, T.S. Nos. 3778 and 3779; south, T.S. No. 3780; west, T.S. No. 3776.	·64
Ryotwari, dry, T. S. No. 3779	Do. do.	North, T.S. No. 3778, east, T.S. No. 3774; south, T.S. No. 3782, west, T.S. Nos. 3780 and 3777.	16
Ryotwari, dry, T. S. No. 3780.	Muruppa Chettiyar ..	North, T.S. No. 3777; east, T.S. No. 3779, south, T.S. No. 3783; west, T.S. No. 3781.	64
		Total ..	45
		Grand total ..	2·75

No. 402.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a hindu burning-ground at Kottaipatti, hamlet of Virudupatti; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Suttur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Suttur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Suttur taluk, Kottaipatti village.		
			Acs.
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 24 B.	Vellayan Chetti .. .	North, Virudupatti limits, east, S. No. 25; south, S. No. 27; west, S. No. 26 A and Virudupatti limits.	1·50

No. 403.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 333 square feet, be the same little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Chulapata Nayudu street in the Nellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the head-quarter deputy collector, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the head-quarter deputy collector, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Sq. yd.
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.			
Village-site pramboke (S. No. 1578/651), E. Nos. 561 and 562.	Muthalapani Reddi and Sachi Reddi.	North, drainage channel, east, E. Nos. 561 and 562, south, street; west vacant-site.	288
			P.
Do. E. No. 566.	Bhagavatula Pitchamma	North, street; east, E. No. 566; south, E. No. 567, west, street.	51
Do. E. No. 567.	Pillarichetti Rainamma	North, E. No. 566, east E. No. 567, south and west, street.	42
		Total .	381

No. 404.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,862½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening scavenging lanes in the Salem municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Sq. yd.
Salem district, Salem taluk, Salem municipal town, block 9 in division 8.			
Village-site, pramboke S. No. 849.	Subbaraya Asari and Appanthangi Asari.	North, No. 840; east, No. 843, south, Nos. 844 to 850, west, No. 825.	840
Do. No. 831.	Ekambrahmanaya Chetti and four others.	North, No. 830, east, Nos. 830 and 832, south, No. 833, west, Nos. 358, 834, 837 and 836.	2654
Do. No. 832.	A. S. Ramaswami Chetti.	North, No. 831; east and south, No. 844; west, No. 833.	94
Do. No. 835.	Kamballi Subrahmanya Chetti.	North, No. 834, east, No. 831; south, No. 835; west, Nos. 836 and 837.	90
Do. No. 837.	Bangaru Chetti.	North, No. 836, east, No. 836; south, No. 837; west, No. 838.	17½
Do. No. 838.	Muttiyala Chetti.	North, No. 835, east, Nos. 836 and 837, south, No. 838, west, No. 850.	60
Do. No. 839.	Adimaiyalu Chetti.	North, No. 850; east and south, No. 839; west, No. 840.	20
Do. No. 840.	Do.	North, Nos. 853 and 854; east, Nos. 849, 848 and 850 south, Nos. 850, 838 and 843; west, Nos. 825 and 850.	149
Do. No. 849.	P. Subbalingaya Chetti.	North, No. 850, east, No. 833; south, No. 840; west, Nos. 841 and 850.	238
Do. No. 841.	Balarama Chetti.	North, No. 850, east No. 840; south, No. 841; west, No. 842.	54
Do. No. 842.	Balaiya Chetti.	North, No. 850, east, Nos. 841 and 849, south, No. 843; west, Nos. 849 and 848 and 843.	181
Do. No. 843.	Pasa Muniyappa Chetti.	North No. 848; east, No. 842; south, No. 843, west, No. 844.	81
Do. No. 844.	Narambhai Kandasamiai Chetti.	North, No. 843; east, No. 849, south, No. 844; west, Nos. 848 and 847.	45
Do. No. 848.	Raja Chinnatambi Mudaliyar.	North, No. 849, east, Nos. 849 and 844; south, No. 847, west, No. 850.	288
Do. No. 855.	Chinnaswami Chetti.	North, No. 856 east, No. 846; south, No. 837; west, No. 838.	84½
		Total .	1,862½

No 405.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,403 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a scavenging lane in the Salem municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam, or poramboke, with survey or patnaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Salem taluk, Salem municipal town, block 10 of division II.		
Zamindari, V. 5 poramboke, M. 3 No. 919.	Subbi Chetti	North, No 919; east, No 922; south, No 940; west, No 923.	Sq. ft. 182
Do. No. 923.	T. M. Venkatachala Chetti ..	North, No. 923; east, No. 962; south, No. 940; west, No. 919.	280
Do. No 962.	W. Subrahmanya Chetti ..	North, No. 950; east, Nos. 953 and 963; south, No 960; west, No. 923.	52
Do. No 950, north bit.	T. Venkatachala Chetti ..	North, Nos. 952 and 953; east, No. 963; south, Nos 950 and 954; west, No. 960	61
Do. No 950, middle bit	Perumal Chetti	North, No. 953; east, Nos. 958, 959 and 950; south, No. 951; west, No 950.	133
Do. No. 950, south bit.	Do.	North, No. 950; west, No. 951; south, Nos. 960 and 966; west, No. 951.	280
Do. No 954	Narayana Chetti ..	North, No 950; east, No. 956; south, No. 958; west, No. 950.	41
Do. No 958	Do.	North, No. 954; east, No 955; south, No. 953; west, No 950.	37
Do. No. 955	Peddanna Chetti	North, Nos. 954 and 950; east, No 958; south, No. 957; west, No 960.	88
Do. No. 957.	T. Venkatachala Chetti ..	North, No 956; east, No. 957; south, No. 959; west, No 960	56
Do. No. 965.	Peddakka Ammal	North, No. 957; east, No. 958; south and west, No. 960	167
Do. No. 961.	Kuppuswami Chetti	North, No. 950; east, No. 961; south, No. 965; west, No. 959.	103
		Total ..	1,403

No 406.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,789½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Kommwari street in the Nellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the head-quarter deputy collector, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the head-quarter deputy collector, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore town.		
Poramboke village-site, H. No 490	Mannam Rami Reddi and Mannam Seeta Reddi.	North, street; east, H. No 489 and street; south, H. No. 488; west, H. No. 491	Sq. ft. 630
Poramboke village-site, H No 522.	Anam Penchal Reddi, Anam Subba Reddi, Anam Chenna Subba Reddi and Anam Venkatasubba Reddi.	North, street, east, No. 490; south, No. 522; west, street.	1,083½
Vacant-site to the east of H. No. 479.	Do. do.	North, vacant-site; east, south and west, street ..	40
House No. 488 ..	Kadiri Narasiya	North, H. No 486; east, street; south, No. 487; west, No 489.	42
Do. No. 487 ..	Koram Venkataramaiya ..	North, No 488; east and south, street; west, No 487.	46
Do No. 486 ..	Sadichetti Ammamma alias Kamakshiyamma.	North, east and south, street; west, No. 485 ..	62½
Vacant-site to the west of H. No. 485.	Pappu Ramamma alias Subbamma.	North, No 488 and street, east, No 485; south, drainage channel; west, house of Ali Sahib.	322½
House No 485 ..	Sadichetti Krishnamma ..	North, vacant-site; east, No. 485; south, drainage channel; west, vacant-site.	79
		Total ..	2,789½

No. 407.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a typical school at Sunkadripuram; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Rayachoti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Rayachoti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Pulivendla taluk, Sunkadripuram village.			
Inam, wet, S. No. 18-2.	Gadidherla Venkata Rao, Seshagiri Rao, Venkata Rao, Srinivasa Rao, Vasudeva Rao, Govinda Rao, Raja Rao and Daiepantulu Lakshminarayana.	North, S. No. 16; east, S. No. 20; south and west, S. No. 18.	ACRE. ·16

No. 408.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·99 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the burial-ground at Pambar; and, under sections 3 and 7, the deputy tahsildar of Paramakudi is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the deputy tahsildar of Paramakudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Paramakudi taluk, Pambar village.			
Plot No. I.			ACRE.
Dry	Kadivaramdar, Annami Ammal, mortgagee, Gurunwami Nayak and Muttialan Servai, melvaramdars, M.R.Ry. P. Panditharaswami Tevar Avargal of Ramnad (proprietor) and M.R.Ry. M. S. M. A. Subrahmanyan Chettiyar of Devakottai (lessee).	North, portion of Sewrpottai selected for burial-ground; east, Kollan punjai; south, Erudum Virutti punjai; west, portion of Murugappa Pillai's taka.	46
Plot No. II.			
Dry	Kadivaramdars, Ramaswami Nayak, betarama Nayak and Dannakodi Nayak; mortgagee, Narayanan Chetti; melvaramdars M.R.Ry. P. Panditharaswami Tevar Avargal of Ramnad (proprietor) and M.S.Ry. M.S.M.A. Subrahmanyan Chettiyar of Devakottai (lessee).	North, road leading to Ramnad; east, Kollan punjai; south, Murugappa Pillai's punjai selected for burial-ground; west, portion of Sewrpottai punjai.	·46
		Total ..	·99

No. 409.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·14 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the sub-assistant surgeon at Sarada; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gunoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Sursala village.			
Inam, dry, S. No. 118.	Sarti Muni, worshipper of Sri Bahuleswara Swami Vari of Sursala	North, S No. 116; east, S. No. 123; south, road poramboke S No. 163; west, poramboke land occupied by the Police department S. Nos. 118 A-1 and 116 A.	ACRE. 14

No. 410.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 03 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burning and burial ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Musiri taluk, Thumpalli village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S F. No 205-3.	Karuppampatti Nacha Ambalagaran.	North, No. 204; east, No. 207-2; south, No 205-B; west, No. 205-4.	ACRE. ·03

No. 411.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·47 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine and sewage farm in Conjeveram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Conjeveram taluk, Conjeveram 1st division village.			
Inam, wet, S. No 1638	Murga Chetti, Papa Chetti, Kesava Chetti, Vijayaraghava Chetti, Adinarayana Pillai, Kuppu Chetti, Krishnaswami Chetti, Subbaraya Pillai and Venkataswami Chetti, trustees of Sri Kuppaa Pillaiyar Koil.	North, S. No. 1639, east, S. No 1637; south, S Nos 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713 and 1714; west, S. No. 1636.	ACRE. ·47

No. 412.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·088 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a dam and cistern for the dhobikhana at Kotagiri; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Kotagiri village.			
Govt., dry, part of S. No. B 457.	Dharmarajulu Nayudu ..	North and east, S. No. B 457; south, S. No. B 458; west, S. No. B 627.	ACRE. ·088

No. 413.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 088 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the road margin of the Kotagiri-Metupalaiyam road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Kotagiri village.			
Govt., dry, part of S. No. D 187.	Mr. E. A. Fennell	North, road; east, S. No. D 184; south, S. No. D 187; west, S. No. D 186.	ACRE. ·056
Do. No. D 25.	Do ..	North, road; east and south, S. No. D 25; west, S. No. D 26-3.	·032
		Total ..	·088

No. 414.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0277 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a garden for the elementary school at Chowdara; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Proddatur taluk, Chowdara village.			
Old vacant house-site.	Vellala Subbamma alias Pedda Akkayya and Nagalura Venkatasubbamma.	North, public street; east, Chowdara Sayanna's house; south, Chowdara Sayanna's straw-yard; west, school building.	ACRE. ·0037
Do.	Do. do	North, public street; east, school building; south, Vellala Ramaiya's straw-yard; west, Vellala Ramaiya's house.	·0090
Do.	Do. do.	North, school building; east, vacant-site; south, Vellala Ramaiya's and Chowdara Sayanna's straw-yard; west, vacant-site.	·0150
		Total ..	·0277

No. 415.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·5345 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry for road No. 9; and, under sections 3 and 7, the deputy tahsildar of Tiruvadanai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the deputy tahsildar of Tiruvadanai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ramnad district, Tiruvadanai taluk, Pampalaneygal village.		
Dry ..	Meivaramudar, Murugappa Chettiyar of Devakottai, Kudivaramdars, S. M. Manigara Ravuthan of Devakottai and S. L. Qadir Mira Ravuthan of Devakottai.	North, Kandalevi lank leading channel, east, road No. 9, south, Alagappa Chetti's wire-fenced punja and Talayan lank feeding channel; east, Alagappa Chetti's wire-fenced punja.	Acs. 3·5345

No. 416.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0233 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Sappanikoil lane and Idayar lane in Ramayyanchavadi block, Madura municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, No. 147. Sirukumpattanai village.		
			Acres.
Village site, perumboke, S. No. 260-23 S. 2-A 2-1	Kallapa Kone of Varattipatti ..	North, temple and vacant land; east and south, lane; west, Swamikanna Kone's land.	·0074
Do.	Swamikanna Kone	North, owner's land, east, temple, south and west, lane.	·0062
Do.	Do	North, owner's land, east, south and west, lane.	·0056
Do	Muruga Kone	North, Krishna Kone's house, east, south and west, lane	·0041
		Total ..	·0233

No. 417.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·18 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine at Arcot; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Ranipettai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Ranipettai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pernamboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	North Arcot district, Walajah taluk, Arcot village		
Personal inam, S. No 947.	Mir Najmir Muhammad Ali Khan Sahib.	North, S. No 947, inam; east, S No 954, village-site; south, S. No. 925, hattal pernamboke; west, S. No. 922 a, village-site.	ACRE. 18

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, March 5, 1912

No. 89-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sivalaperi village in the Tinnevelly taluk of the Tinnevelly district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem and Coimbatore districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival and fair from the 31st March to 27th April 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1912.

No. 90-P.—In modification of notification No 88-P., published on pages 166 169 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1912, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk	Village or town	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Gooty	Chabala (including its hamlet Dharmapuri).	Bellary—*cont.*	Adoni—*cont.*	Kavutalam.
		Gudekallu.			Kosigi.
		Guntakal.			Kottigalla.
		Havalgi.			Maddikogadahalli.
		Kadadarabendla.			Naganadhenahalli.
		Kamalapadu.			Sambagallu.
		Karakamukkala.			Virapuram.
		Kasera.			Yemmiganuru.
		Palturu.		Alur	Bapuram.
		Poliki.			Chippigiri.
		Tatrakallu.			Halaharvi.
		Timmasucherla.			Kamirahalu.
		Uravakonda.			Kataraki.
		Veljumadugu (including its hamlets Kottapalli and Janardhanampalli).			Lakkipuram.
					Kundangurti.
					Medehalu.
		Vitapatakallu (including its hamlet Kothakota).			Mokigavalli.
					Nagarakona.
					Nemakallu.
					Peddahotaru.
	Hindupur	Goravanahalli (hamlet of Mela).		Bellary	Bellary.
					Bellary Cantonment.
	Kalyandrug	Doddaguntta (hamlet of Kalyandrugh).			Hadrahalu.
					Mokagonahalu.
		Narangigondlapalli.			Virapuram.
					Yemmiganuru.
Bellary.	Adoni	Adoni.		Hadagalli	Hadagalli
		Arlibanda.			Hempasagaram.
		Basapuram.			Holagonda.
		Chinnatumbalam.			Kattebanuru.
		Dharapuram.			Nandihalli.
		Hanavala.			Utkangi.

I—in the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary —*cont.*	Harpanahalli.	Bagali.
		Harpanahalli.
		Herenyagalagori.
		Manneramesalavada.
	Hospet ..	Dhagmanagaram.
		Gundla Vaddigiri.
		Jinigamara.
		Hospet.
	Kudligi ..	Bankamahalli.
		Kallahalli (76).
		Maraba.
		Suhdahalli.
		Varlehalli.
	Rayadrug ..	Bollanagudda.
		Govindavada.
		Honnura.
		Rayadrug.
		Tallakera.
	Sandur State.	Ramadrug.
	Siruguppa.	Dasanura.
		Kothalu.
		Siruguppa.
		Tondathalu.
		Venkatapuram.
Chittoor	Punganur.	Jangalapalli.
		Melamdoddi.
		Rajupalli.
		Pichigundlapalli.
		Upbandalapalli.
	Palmaner ..	Palmaner.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi.	Karaimedai.
		Mettupalayam.
		Rakkapalayam.
		Ramanathapuram.
		Sinnaripalayam.
	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore
		Devarayapuram.
		Ganapati.
		Kalappatti.
		Krishnarayapuram.
		Kurudhi.
		Perur Settipalayam.
		Puliyakulam.
		Savaripalayam.
		Singanallur.
		Tennamanallore.
		Tirumarayapuram.
		Tudiyalur.
		Uppilipalayam.
		Vellakkinar.
		Vellalur.
	Kollegal ..	Kannur
		Kariyamapuram.
		Uttamballi.
Coimbatore —*cont.*	Palladam ..	Irugur.
		Kallapalayam.
		Karadibavi.
		Pappampatti.
		Sulur.
	Udumalpet ..	Valur.
Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Coonoor.
		Kottagiri.
	Gudalur	Devala.
		Gudalur.
	Ootacamund.	Kukkal.
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam.	Kavanur.
		Kilvayattanakuppam
		Palaya Krishnapuram.
		Udayendram.
	Tirupattur.	Ambur.
		Devastanam
		Kadapanji.
		Mangalam.
		Mullakommai.
		Nagadevampatti.
		Nattarampalli.
		Nekkandi.
		Pannandakuppam.
		Ponneri.
		Tirupattur.
		Tuvsiyan.
		Valayampatti.
		Vallipatta.
		Vaniyambadi.
		Vellakuttai.
	Vellore ..	Okkanapuram.
		Vinayapuram.
	Ater ..	Naduvalur.
		Peddunayakkampalayam.
		Punavasal
		Punguvadi.
	Dharmapuri.	Jattihalli (121).
		Komarasamipatti.
		Madammangalam.
		Ungaranhalli.
Salem ..	Hosur ..	Attimugam.
		Arlen.
		Arupalli.
		Rayalur.
		Sarramangalam.
		Seppalapalli.
		Sorikai.
		Suravantiram.
		Karugondapalli.
		Ganalavadi.
		Palaverapalli.
		Verapalli.
		Tradi.
	Krishnagiri ..	Naralapalli.
	Salem ..	Puttur.
South Arcot.	Kallakurchi.	Chinnasalem.
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmedabad. Kaira. Surat Thana. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein. Bombay Bulsar. Mahim. Surat. Thana. (*c*) States and Agencies— Rewa Kantha Agency. Surat. 2. *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara Sholapur West Khandesh. (*b*) Towns— Poona. 3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum Bijapur. Dharwar Kanara. Kolaba Ratnagiri. (*b*) Towns and ports— Hubli. Panvel Yenguria. (*c*) States and Agencies— Bijapur.
III. Bengal.	4. *Sindh*— Town and port— Karachi 5. *Political Charge*— States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Kathiawar agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country Satara Agency. Savanur State. (*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Burdwan Darbhanga. Gaya. Manbhum. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran Shahabad. (*b*) Towns— Bhagalpur. Calcutta. Gaya. Monghyr. Patna.
IV. The Panjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Budaun. Delhi. Gujrat Gurdaspur. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jullundar Karnal. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomary. Moradabad Multan. Rawalpindi Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot (*b*) States— Jind. Kapurthala. Patiala. (*c*) Town— Patiala
V. Burma ..	(*a*) District— Amherst. Bassein. Bhamo Hanthawady. Maubin. Mauktila. Minbu Myaungmya. Pakokku. Pegu. Prome. Shwebo Tharrawaddy. Thaton. Thayetmyo. Toungoo. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.
VI. The Central Provinces	(*a*) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Balaghat. Bandara. Betul. Buldana Chindwara. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore Mandla. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Nimar. Raipur. Sangor. Seoni Wardha Yeotmal. (*b*) Towns— Badnur. Balaghat. Betul.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. The Central Provinces—*cont.*	(b) Towns—*cont.* Bilaspur. Chanda. Chindwara. Damoh. Jubbulpore town. Jubbulpore Cantonment Kamptee Cantonment. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha. (c) States— Nandgaon.
VII. Rajputana.	Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Jhalawar State. Mewar State. Tonk State. Udaipur City.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki Bareilly. Basti Benares. Bijnar. Bulandshahr Cawnpore. Dehra Dun. Etah. Etawah Farukkabad. Fatehpur Ferozepore. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Gujranwala. Gurgaon. Gurdaspur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kori.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.
VIII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Lucknow Meerut. Mattra. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rai Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur Unao. (b) Towns— Allahabad. Benares. Cawnpore Farrukhabad. Jhansi. Lucknow. Shahjahanpur.
IX. Central India.	Barwani State. Bhopal State. Dewas State (Junior Branch). Dhar State. Indore Residency. Indore State. Kurwai State. Malwa Prant of Gwalior. Mhow Cantonment. Nagode State. Narsingarh State. Rajgarh State. Rewa State.
X. Hyderabad State.	(a) Districts— Addabad. Atrafibalda. Aurangabad. Bidar. Bir. Gulbarga. Karimnagar. Mahbubnagar. Medak. Nalgonda. Nander. Nizamabad. Parbhani Raichur. Usmanabad. Warangal. (b) Towns— Hyderabad. Secunderabad.
XI. Coorg	Coorg.
XII Kashmir	Jammu.

3.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Tuticorin.	Madukkarai.	Tirupur.
Singanallur.	Periyanayakkanpalaiyam.	Somanur.	
Podanur.		Avanashi Road.	
Coimbatore.			

The Nilgiri Railway.

Karteri.	Coonoor.	Wellington.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Vinnamangalam.	Lattari.	Bellary Cantonment.
Kuppam.	Ambur	Hospet.	Hagari.
Mulanur.	Gudiyattam.	Rayadrug.	Kudtini.
Palakur.	Velattur.	Kottur	Adoni.
Jalarpet.	Mailpatti.	Gadiganura.	Kosigi.
Vaniyambadi.	Virinjipuram.	Toranagalla.	
Sathandampattie	Kavanur	Bellary.	

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O. No. 632 P., dated 31st May 1909.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 92-*P.*—The following notification of the Mysore Durbar No 6048—San. 71-36 (General), dated 28th February 1912, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festivals noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897 :—

Sri Ranganathaswami jatra at Tirumale, Magadi taluk, Bangalore district, from 1st April to 7th April 1912.

Sri Maddarama ma Parise at Hunkur, Anekal taluk, Bangalore district, from 15th March to 19th March 1912.

Sri Srikanteswaraswami Dodrathotsavam at Nanjangud, Nanjangud taluk, Mysore district, from 23rd March to 6th April 1912 (both days inclusive).

No. 93-*P.*—The following notification of the Mysore Durbar, No. 6047—San. 71-11-35 (General), dated 28th February 1912, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the holding of the jatras noted below has been prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897 :—

Bhoganathamma jatra* at Tyakal, Malur taluk, Kolar district, from 19th March to 23rd March 1912.

Venugopalaswami jatra* at Ulvadi, Chintamani taluk, Kolar district, from 12th March to 14th March 1912.

* The Mysore Durbar Notification No. 6762—San. 71-11-28, dated the 20th February 1912, is hereby superseded.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1912

No. 54.—In column B of the table appended to article 2 of the Public Service Notification, published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th February 1912, under "Presses" after "(v) appointments in the examining department"—

Add the following:—

"In jail and district presses—
appointments of foremen and compositors."

I. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and twelve days to M.R.Ry. H. G. Krishna Rau, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gooty Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. K. Alwar Chetti, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Tirutani (on leave), to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders and to join the Gooty Range expeditiously before the expiry of his leave.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 5th March 1912.

E-1

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the date of his relief to M.R.Ry. S. R. Venkataraman Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Negapatam Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mayuram, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mannargudi Range, to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders—to join expeditiously on relief from his present acting appointment.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 6th March 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment :—

M.R.Ry. P. Yerraja Pantulu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam Range, acting in the Ganjam-Vizagapatam Girls' Range, to act for the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Godavari Girls' Range in the third class, during the absence of Miss E. Hunter on leave or until further orders—to join on relief by Miss A. deRozario.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 6th March 1912.

A. G BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura district (on leave), to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot district—to join on the expiry of his leave

(2) M.R.Ry. N. R Krishnamma Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot district, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura district, *vice* No. (1)—to join on relief.

(3) Mr. A. V. J. Vas, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah district, acting in the Madura district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, North Arcot district, *vice* Moulavi Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief by No (2).

(4) M.R.Ry. M. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur district, acting in the North Arcot district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore district, *vice* M.R.Ry. C. M. Srinivasa Chari, transferred—to join on relief by No (3)

(5) M.R.Ry. C. M. Srinivasa Chari, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah district, *vice* No. (3)—to join on relief by No. (4).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 6th March 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATION.

Managers and correspondents of European schools are informed that copies of the second edition of the Code of Regulations for European Schools revised up to date are available for sale at the Government Press, Madras. Price per copy As. 3.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 6th February 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1911.

NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed one or more tests at the Special Test Examinations held in October 1911 and whose names appear in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th and 16th January 1912 and the 13th February 1912, are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st June next *and for three months only from that date.*

2. All candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras and Mercara, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined : those examined at Madras should apply to the Tahsildar of Madras ; and those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates *from* some reliable authority to the effect that they passed the Special Tests at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 1st September next will be required, under G.O. No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee for each certificate.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should *not* be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* paragraph 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 13th February 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1913.

NOTICE.

Text-books in Persian and Urdu (Hindustani)

Corrigenda.

In the list of text-books published at pages 67 and 68 in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th January 1912—

(1) Under *Persian*, *for* "Bequest-i-A'lamgir—the whole" *read* "Bustan—the first two chapters."

(2) Under *Urdu (Hindustani)*, *for* "Nairang-i-Khyal by Muhammad Hasan Azad" *read* "Nairang-i-khyal—*first part* by Mohammed Hasan Azad."

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt Examinations,
Madras, 2nd March 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School Leaving Certificate Board.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1913.

NOTICE.

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own PENS AND PENCILS; those in *Elementary Mathematics*, mathematical instruments including a straight edge divided into centimetres and inches; those in *Algebra and Geometry*, mathematical instruments; those in *Practical Mathematics and in Trigonometry*, mathematical instruments, viz., a foot rule graduated in inches and centimetres and sub-divisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in *Physics and in Chemistry*, mathematical instruments; those in *Type-writing*, type-writers and necessary carbon paper; and those in *Commercial Practice and Geography*, in *Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic* and in *Shorthand and Type-writing*, rulers, erasers, knives and ink of two or more colours (other than blank ink) for map drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

2. *Shorthand.*—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

3. *Type-writing.*—Heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils in this subject should be examined in batches, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examination in this subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At least every *four* candidates must have *one* machine among them for the batch examination.

Instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination room *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate the fact to the instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit him to enter the room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. *No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.*

4. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the school concerned a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to learn their numbers from this list; these numbers are the serial numbers of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules.—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take or to the examination room, slates, books, rough sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied

for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(7) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question-papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 8th March 1912.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1912.

Notice.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table:—

Days and dates.	Hours.	Subjects.
1912.		
Monday, 25th March.	11 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	English (First Paper). Do. (Second Paper).
Tuesday, 26th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Elementary Mathematics. Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A).
Wednesday, 27th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Languages (Group C). History of England.
Thursday, 28th March	9 A.M. to 12 noon 1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Needle-work and Dress-making.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Algebra and Geometry; Agriculture. Physics (Theoretical); Music; Physiology.
Friday, 29th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Chemistry (Theoretical). Trigonometry; Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.
Saturday, 30th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Practical Mathematics; Commercial Practice and Geography. Botany.
Monday, 1st April	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.*	Practice-writing and Indexing. Shorthand *
Tuesday, 2nd April	9 A.M. to 12 noon 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Typewriting.† Chemistry (Practical)—First batch ‡ Do. do. —Second batch.‡
Wednesday, 3rd April	9 A.M. to 12 noon 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Physics (Practical)—First batch ‡ Do. do. —Second batch.‡

* *Shorthand*—
5 P.M. to 2-15 P.M.—1st Paper, Dictation.
2-15 P.M. to 4 P.M.— Do. Transcription of the same into longhand
4-15 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.—2nd Paper, Transcription into shorthand.

† *Typewriting*.—The examination in Typewriting will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning if 48 candidates have to be examined in batches, and will be conducted as follows. An interval of 10 minutes will be allowed between the 1st and 2nd papers:—

First batch, 7 A.M. to 9-20 A.M.	1st Paper, 7 A.M. to 7-20 A.M. 2nd Paper, 7-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.
Second batch, 9-40 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.	1st Paper, 9-40 A.M. to 10 A.M. 2nd Paper, 10-10 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.
Third batch, 12-20 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.	1st Paper, 12-20 P.M. to 12-40 P.M. 2nd Paper 12-50 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.
Fourth batch, 3 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.	1st Paper, 3 P.M. to 3-20 P.M. 2nd Paper, 3-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.

Candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12-30 P.M., and no candidates for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination, although the examination itself may not take place until after 10 minutes from that hour.

Candidates who have each a *separate* machine are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the second batch.

‡ Pupils who wish to appear for the Practical examination in Chemistry and Physics will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned.

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 8th March 1912.

EXAMINATIONS.

The usual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the mofussil on or about the 1st July 1912. Except by special permission, examinations in the vernaculars will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors.
II. Law and Vernacular test for Police officers.
III. Law test for Cantonment Magistrates.
IV. Vernacular tests for—
(1) European and Eurasian Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
(2) Educational and Medical officers.
(3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.
(4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
(5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers.
(6) High Proficiency and Honours.
V. Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.

3. Applications from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should furnish the following particulars:—

Name and address; designation, if any; language and test in which to be examined; appointment for which applicant desires to qualify.

4. All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination, and the applications should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.

All other applications should reach the undersigned by 30th April 1912.

5. A fee of Rs. 15 for each examination in the vernaculars of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the nearest treasury or if at Madras into the Bank of Madras. The receipts should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, direct, but in the case of Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fees paid for admission to any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination.

6. Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

7. As very great inconvenience has been caused by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board desires it to be distinctly understood that the dates given above will be strictly adhered to.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk,
Madras, 28th February 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, JULY 1912.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1912 in the Collegiate department (L T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend per mensem is Rs. 15.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned.—

		Collegiate department.
		Rs.
Masters of Arts	.. ..	20
Europeans and Eurasians	Masters	35
	Mistresses	25
Muhammadans	.. ..	20
Panchamas	.. ..	20

3. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

5. The *term* fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

6. Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Native Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B A. diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

8. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th April 1912 and must be made on printed forms, for which application should be made to the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
29th February 1912.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Principal.

B-4

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this College will be held for six months (from July to December).

2. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Typewriting, are also eligible. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the higher educational tests.

3. The fee prescribed for the course is Rupees (30) thirty.

4. Application from candidates must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half anna postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by the Treasury receipt for the registration fee of five rupees; this sum will be allowed to count towards the tuition fee, in the case of candidates who are selected and who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government Treasury to the credit of the "*Madras Medical College Fees*" and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

5. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstrations, and the standard corresponds to the intermediate technical examination in physiology and hygiene under the Government Technical Examination scheme.

6. The applications will be received by the Principal from the 1st April to 15th May next. Selected candidates should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 15th June.

7. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the application:—

Qualification certificate.
Conduct certificate.
Transfer (or leaving) certificate.
Vaccination certificate.
Treasury receipt for (Rs. 5) the registration fee.
Permission from superior officer (if in public service).

Applications defective in *any* way or which have not been received on the 15th May will be rejected.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join the class within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

9. Students will not be granted leave to get married during working days of the session, unless under most exceptional circumstances, when permission must be obtained before arrangements for the marriage are definitely made.

10. Before obtaining their certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, candidates are required to satisfy the Sanitary Commissioner of their ability to ride and cycle. No one will be promoted to the post of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and Telugu.

Madras Medical College,
27th Feb. 1912.

R. ROBERTSON, M.D., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

THE LORD ELPHINSTONE PRIZE FOR 1912.

1. The above prize will be awarded to the best Essay on the following subject:—

The Principle of Art for Art's Sake, with special reference to Literature.

2. Competitors must have been regular students of the Senior B.A. Class of the Presidency College during the whole of the academic year July 1911 to March 1912.

3. The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.

4. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—

"I hereby declare that in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one, nor have I referred to any works other than those mentioned below."

5. The essay must reach the Principal before the 1st July 1912.

Presidency Colleg Madras,
29th February 1912.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag. Principal.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

It is hereby notified that the next session of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore begins in June and that application for admission should be made to the Principal by the end of March 1912.

Madras, 9th March 1912.

G. A. D. STUART,
Ag. Director of Agriculture.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, MARCH 1914.

The following are the text-books prescribed for the above examination for the Elementary Grade :—

Tamil.

Prose :—Dasadayalu, by Pandit Natesa Sastri : G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras : Price, As. 5.
Poetry :—Kuchela Venba (குசேல வெண்பா), by N. Sethurama Aiyar, Clerk, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, Coimbatore : Tamil Sangam Press, Madura : Price, As. 5.

Telugu.

Poetry :—Rukmani Kalyanam, by Vavilla Ramaswami Sastrulu, Madras : Price, As. 6
Drama :—Dakshina Gograhanam, by Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu, Rajahmundry : Price, As. 6.
Prose :—Ramachandra Vijayam, by Chilakamurti Lakshminarasimham, Rajahmundry : Price, As. 7.
The above books can be had from the authors.

Malayalam.

Prose :—"Dharmangada Charitham," by C. Gopala Menon, B.A. : Messrs. Gokhale Brothers, Calicut. Price, As. 10.
Poetry :—Panchatantram (2nd, 3rd and 4th tantrams), by Kalakath Kunjan Nambiar : Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore : Price As. 8 and piec 2.

Canarese.

Prose and Poetry :—Karnataka Ramayana Nataksm—Champu, by Sosali Aiya Sastry, printed at the G.T.A. Press, Mysore : Price, Re 1.

Urdu.

Prose :—Mir-Ghal—Urdu, available at Anjuman-I-Himmayath Islam, Lahore, and also in the local book depots : Price, As 8.
Poetry :—Nuzam-I-Hali, 100 couplets from the beginning, available at Aligarh College library and at Madras : Price, As. 8.

Uriya.

Middle Vernacular Sahitya Prasanga, Standards V and VI of Uriya New Code Literature Series by Rai Madhusudan, Rao Bahadur, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Limited, London : Price, As. 7.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 22nd February 1912. J. H. MELVILLE, *Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.*

VACCINATORS' CLASS.

A class for the training of vaccinators will be opened at the King Institute, Guindy, on the 1st May 1912. Candidates desirous of joining the class should apply to the Director, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, before the 1st April 1912, and must produce the following certificates :—

(1) of good conduct ;
(2) of having passed at least the Matriculation examination or any other examination declared by Government to be equivalent to it ;
(3) of possessing the qualification of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or Sub-Assistant Surgeon ;
(4) of physical fitness.

A fee of Rs. 25 should be paid by each student on his admission to the class.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 14th February 1912. W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S., *Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

ERRATUM.

In the Catalogue of Books published as Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th January 1912—

Page.	Serial number.	Column.	For—	Read—
334	4	2	ಸಂಧ್ಯಾವಂದನಕ್ರಮ.	ಸಂಧ್ಯಾವಂದನೆ.

Office of the Registrar of Books, Madras, 4th March 1912. M. RANGACHARYA, *Registrar.*

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of February 1912 was as follows :—

	Signatures made in												Total number of signatures.	Visits in clubs.	Total number visitors.	Numbers of		Total number visits.	Daily average.
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Mahratta.	Nagari.	Guzerati.	Canarese.	Oriyas.	Bengalee.	Malayalam.	Burmese.				Males.	Females.		
Natural History and Archæological sections.																			
Week days	1,922	897	141	1,342	..	11	21	..	..	..	66	..	3,500	9,778	13,278	7,207	5,978	13,275	632
Sundays	726	76	10	324	..	2	2	..	..	..	17	..	1,200	3,169	3,365	2,141	1,254	3,395	949
Art, Industries and Ethnological sections.																			
Week days	1,329	466	104	1,201	15	1	13	..	..	..	43	4	3,076	11,257	14,333	7,812	6,913	14,725	637
Sundays	803	79	27	276	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	1,000	2,763	3,763	2,423	1,340	3,763	347

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
8th March 1912.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Licentiates in Teaching who are strong in English for employment as Temporary Assistant of the school on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Applications should contain full particulars regarding age, second language, subject in the Science Branch and the class and rank obtained in the several branches of the B. A. Degree Examination and should be sent to the undersigned at a very early date.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

Govt. Training School, Rajahmundry,
23rd February 1912.

O. J. COULDREY,
Principal

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Science Graduates (Physics) for the post of Demonstrator in the Laboratory of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, on Rs. 50 per mensem. The appointment is temporary for one year from 1st July 1912. The post may eventually be made permanent. Applications will be received up to the 31st March 1912.

Government College, Rajahmundry,
26th February 1912.

O. J. COULDREY,
Ag. Principal.

WANTED Teachers who were trained subsequent to the year 1898 and who have passed in the Preliminary examination for Teachers' Certificates for the following vacancies in the Board Schools of this range :—

(1) Second Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Karapakkam.
(2) Second Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Varadayyapalayam.
(3) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Tirupparamkunram-kottai.
(4) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Pondavakkam.
(5) First Assistant Master's post on Rs 10, Board Hindu School, Vadamadurai.
(6) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Moyyur.
(7) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Tirur.
(8) Teacher's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Minjur.
(9) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board School, Kasarapet.
(10) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 5, Board Hindu School, Medur.
(11) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Ramanjeri.

N B—Only those that know to read and write both the languages, Tamil and Telugu, need apply.

20th February 1912.

V. A. VENKATA SUBBAYYA,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruvallur Range.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained teachers of the Secondary Grade with Urdu for second language, for the post of Acting Second Assistant, Training Section, attached to the Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras. Salary Rs. 20—2—30. The vacancy is likely to become permanent. None but those who are below 25 years of age need apply. The applications should reach this office on or before the 25th of March 1912.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,
Madras, 2nd March 1912.

A. C. PRANATARTIHARA AIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1912 [Price, 8 as. 6 p.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Judicial

Leave.—The undermentioned officer has been granted privilege leave on half salary under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations :—

M.R.Ry. Tirumalagonda Narayana (Vajapayar) Ramachandra Aiyar Avargal, District Munsif of Payyoli, for one month from date of relief

Appointment.—The following appointment of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry Uchil Ramappa Avargal, First Grade Pleader, practising at Mangalore, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Payyoli (North Malabar).

To join at once.

H. D. O SEALY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
6th March 1912.

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Promotions.—The following promotions are ordered with effect from 1st October 1911 :—

To be Assistant Inspectors, First Grade, permanent

(1) Mr. Philip William Pell
(2) Mr. John Bolar Chatterton.

To be Assistant Inspectors, First Grade, sub. pro tem.

(1) Mr Joseph Augustus Fernandes.
(2) M.R.Ry. Dharwar Ananta Rao.

To be Assistant Inspectors, Second Grade, permanent.

(1) M.R.Rs. Rajamadam Sambamurthi Swami Aiyar.
(2) M.R.Ry. Angai Kothandaswami Nayudu.
(3) M.R.Ry Koppolly Balakrishna Rau.
(4) M.R.Ry Addari Venkataswami Nayudu.

To be Assistant Inspectors, Second Grade, sub. pro tem.

(1) M.R.Ry. Tirumilai Gopala Aiyar Subrahmanya Aiyar.
(2) M.R.Ry Arun Aiyangar Kadambi Sesha Aiyangar.
(3) M.R.Ry. Nallur Somayaji Sami Aiyar Ramanatha Aiyar.
(4) M.R.Ry. Krishna Aiyangar Satakopa Aiyangar.
(5) Mr. Conway Stephen Browne Stroke.
(6) M.R.Ry. Chalapurath Krishna Menon.

To be Assistant Inspectors, Third Grade, permanent.

(1) Mr Joseph Victor Duckworth.
(2) M.R.Ry. Mayavaram Ramaswami Aiyar Natesa Aiyar.

To be Assistant Inspectors, Third Grade, sub. pro tem

(1) M.R.Ry. Vutta Ramaswami Aiya.
(2) M.R.Ry. Arumanayagam Abraham.
(3) M.R.Ry Swami Aiyangar Bashyam Aiyangar.
(4) M.R.Ry. Vadamuthu David Kumaraswami Nadar
(5) M.R.Ry. Kannalu Venkata Krishnaswami Aiya.
(6) M.R.Ry. Tragarajo Sundaram Aiyar.
(7) M.R.Ry Thirucherai Cuppuswami Aiyangar Sowiraja Aiyangar.

To be Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, sub. pro tem., *with effect from 1st November* 1911

(1) Ahmed Ali Mekhari Sahib.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 5th March 1912.

Promotion.—The following promotions in the Madras Custom House are ordered with effect from the 1st February 1912:—

Mr Edwin James Pugsley, Preventive Officer on Rs. 150, to act as Superintendent, Preventive Service, *vice* Mr. Cecil George Taylor on other duty.

Mr William Henry Homer, Preventive Officer on Rs. 125, to act as Preventive Officer on Rs. 150, *vice* Mr. Edwin James Pugsley on other duty.

M.R.Ry. Annamala Gajendra Nayudu, Preventive Officer on Rs. 80, to act as Preventive Officer on Rs. 125, *vice* Mr. William Henry Homer on other duty.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 6th March 1912.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Trichinopoly Sadasivam Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai, Acting Assistant Inspector, South Trichinopoly Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of relief.

Transfers.—Mr. George Oswald DeSouza, Inspector, is, on the expiry of his leave, posted to the Kurnool Circle.

Mr. Leo Bertram Pereira, Assistant Inspector in charge of the Kurnool Circle, is transferred to the Pakala Circle. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry Tirumilai Gopala Aiyar Subrahmania Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Pakala to the South Trichinopoly Circle. To join on relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 11th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

CUSTOMS.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. John Clement Upshon, Assistant Inspector Third Grade, Tuticorin Customs, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

Madras Custom-house,
9th March 1912.

A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.

FOREST.

Extension of Leave.—The combined leave, *i.e.*, two months' privilege leave and twelve months' furlough, granted to M.R.Ry. P. Venkatareddi, Ranger, Karnool West, in this office Service Order Nos. 61 and 268 of 1911 is converted into two months' privilege leave and twelve months' leave on medical certificate and extended by three months

26th February 1912

Departmental Test.—Venuri Venkata Krishnayya, clerk, Collector's office, Kistna, passed the Departmental Test Examination held in January 1912 in the first class. This supersedes Service Order No. 55 of 1912 so far as Venuri Venkata Krishnayya is concerned

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

2nd March 1912.

Confirmation.—M.R.Ry. C. M. Kuchiraman Nair, Probationary Ranger, Sixth Grade, is confirmed as Ranger, Sixth Grade, with effect from 28th February 1912, subject to the condition that he should rank below the acting Rangers now under training at Dehra Dun.

Madras, 2nd March 1912.

Leave.—Ranger M.R.Ry. C. Balayya Nayudu is granted leave on medical certificate for one month from 29th February 1912.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 9th March 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS

Leave.—Under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Chennapattanam Lutchma Narasimhayya, Supervisor, Second Grade, South Arcot division, is granted, with retrospective effect from the forenoon of the 12th January 1912, leave on medical certificate for one month.

The notification granting the above leave to M.R.Ry. C. L. Narasimmayya and published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1912, is hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, 9th March 1912.

Promotions—

With effect from the 2nd October 1911. To fill an existing vacancy.

Conductor Joseph Stanislaus Mahony, from Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, sub, *pro tem.*

Fort St. George, 8th March 1912

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Sundra Sastri Panchapakesa Aiyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the IV Circle.

Fort St. George, 7th March 1912.

Transfer.—The following transfer is ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Ramabhadra Chariyar Annadurai Aiyangar, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Cauvery division, VII Circle, to the IV Circle. To join on or about the 2nd April 1912.

C. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, 9th March 1912.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Meenatchi Sundaram Aiyar Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal, B.C.E., Sub-Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 1st April 1912, or the date of relief.

Postings.—M.R.Ry. Jebamani Sandosham Muthayya, Supervisor, will assume charge of the No. II Sub-division, Tank Restoration Scheme division, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Meenatchi Sundaram Aiyar Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal on privilege leave, or until further orders.

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Appavu Ramaswamy Pillai, Temporary Upper Subordinate, is posted to the Tank Restoration Scheme Division.

To join on the expiration of his leave.

S. R. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 9th March 1912.

Leave.—M R Ry V E. Venkatamma Ayah, Temporary Upper Subordinate, South Arcot division, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 21st February 1912 forenoon under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 9th March 1912.

C W WOOD,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The public are hereby informed that the Kollegal District Forest Office (hitherto temporarily located at Coimbatore) has been shifted to its permanent Head-quarters—Kollegal—and that all communications intended for that office should be addressed to Kollegal Post Office.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, Kollegal Forest Branch, Kollegal, 24th February 1912.

A. M. C. LITTLEWOOD,
District Forest Officer, Kollegal Division.

Notice is hereby given that the Head Works and Workshops Sub-divisions will be transferred from the Godavari Northern to the Godavari Eastern Division from the 1st March 1912 and that all correspondence relating to these sub-divisions should be addressed from that date to the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

Godavari Northern Division, Dowlaishweram, 24th February 1912.

O. T. MULLINGS,
Executive Engineer.

TREASURE TROVE

Under section 3 of Indin Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on or about the 10th August 1911, the undermentioned treasure containing rupees valued at Rs. 70 was found by one Kandasami Pillai, son of Ramasami Pillai of Vellampatti village, Dindigul taluk, in a wall of his house in the said village while he was demolishing it with two others.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madura on 29th July 1912 at Madura in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act

Description of treasure.	Rs.
Rupees in two mud vessels	70

Madura Collector's Office, 28th February 1912.

A. R. KNAPP,
Collector.

Under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that, on the 17th day of May 1911, a treasure consisting of night articles *described below and valued at Rs. 31-1-3 was found during the execution of repairs to a tank (Yeadal Kannoi) in the Tirukalyanam village of Tiruvadanai Deputy Tahsildar's division, Ramnad district. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part there of are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on the 1st August 1912 at his office at Madura in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

* *Description of the Treasure.*

Serial number.	Description.	Weight in tolas.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
1.	Image of Amman Swami		
2.	Do.	17	6 5 0
3.	Image of Swami	24	9 0 0
4	(Copper) seat (Sama)	18	6 12 0
5.	Broken pieces (78)	15	5 10 0
6.	Thopukkal	3	1 3 0
7.	Dheepakkal	3½	0 14 0
8	Copper tripod	3½	0 14 0
		1½	0 6 0
	Total ..		31 1 3

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura, 8th March 1912.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Ag Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that, on or about the middle of June 1911, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 861 was found in the house-site belonging to one Poyyathappa Koundan of Budari, hamlet of Gidangal village, in S. No. 479 of Uppa Velur village in the Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Wednesday the 3rd day of April 1912, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Description of articles	Estimated value Rs. A. P.
1. One gold mohura—3¼ varahanidais	21 14 0
2. Four small gold moharas—3¼ varahanidais	27 4 0
3. Thirty-seven tamarind seed gold virahan—36¼ virahanidais ..	219 2 0
4. Ten small gold coins bearing the impression of Rama—4¼ virahanidais	29 4 0
5. Forty-seven big shilly seed gold coins—8¼ virahanidais	43 0 0
6. One thousand and eighty small shilly seed gold coins—119¼ virahanidais	477 8 0
7. Small gold piece—¾ virahanidai	5 10 0
8. Gold broken kambi of an ear-ring—¼ virahanidai	1 12 0
9. Gold flat kambi—¾ virahanidai	0 12 0
10. One gold piece—8¾ virahanidais	43 0 0
Total value ..	861 0 0

South Arcot Collector's Office,
15th October 1911

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

Under section 6 of Act VI of 1878, the Indian Treasure Trove Act, it is hereby notified that, on or about the 7th January 1911, a treasure consisting of the undermentioned coins current during the Muhammadan period and valued at Rs. 64-8-0 was found while demolishing the old house belonging to Kuliyanna Gounden, son of Sinnamuthuvelappa Gounden of Padupalaiyam, Gobichettipalaiyam taluk, Coimbatore district, and digging the foundation for a new house.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Monday the 22nd March 1912 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

	Value. Rs. A. P.
Whole rupees 27	27 0 0
Half rupees 63	31 8 0
Quarter rupees 22	5 8 0
One-eighth rupee 4	0 8 0
	64 8 0

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
19th October 1911.

F. B. HEMINGWAY,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about 20th May 1911, treasure consisting of four gold "Rukas" valuing at about Rs 11-10-0 was, while digging a pit, found by Chitturi Atchigadu of Ravulapalem in a tube buried underground in the field of Kshindi Venkataraza, within the village limits of Vedireswaram in Razole taluk, Godavari district, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Godavari, in his office at Cocanada on 5th April 1912 at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

Godavari Collector's Office,
2nd December 1911.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on 28th August 1911 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued approximately at Rs 32-8-7 was found by one Kunathi Ambu while digging in the patta land of Rama Kekunnaya, S. No. 76/12 of Padukai village, Kasaragod taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency —

Bell metal plate	1
Bell metal vessel called Uralı	1
Broken copper vessel	1
Copper chembu	1
Bell metal vessel called Budkule	1
Hanging ordinary brass lamp with chain	1
Hanging brass lamp called "Chivadi" lamp with chain	1
Iron hook with its two pieces	1

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore on Monday, the 20th May 1912, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W. A. DOIG,
Ag. Collector.

South Canara Collector's Office, Mangalore,
16th December 1911.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on 21st September 1911 treasure consisting of 10 gold coins called Pathalus valued at about Rs. 133 was found in a copper kudigai by one Vellnu, son of Kuchu Muiyu, underneath a stone in the said Kuchu Muiya's patta land, S. No. 19-2 of Herur village, known as "Adugala Hitlu" in Kasaragod taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore on Monday, the 20th May 1912 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office, Mangalore, 13th December 1911.

W. A. DOIG, *Ag. Collector.*

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that about the month of March 1910, the treasure mentioned below was found by Peral Kuthil Ramen Nair of Parumharathara desam, Kurumbala amsam, Wynaad taluk, Malabar district, while digging the site of a ruined house in his janmom land (survey No. 661/2 of Patinharathara desam).

Description of property.	Estimated value. Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Gold Amata	7	8	0
(2) Gold Arabic Coin (Kasu)	3	0	0
(3) Gold ring	1	8	0
(4) Ring set with imitation diamond or cat's eye	1	0	0
Total ..	13	0	0

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on the 13th May 1912 at 2 P.M. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 19th Dec. 1911.

C. A. INNES, *Ag. Collector.*

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, in or about the month of July 1911, treasure consisting of fifteen full Rupee coins was found in the land belonging to one Para Machakutti in S. No. 18 of Vengur village in the Tirukkoyilur taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday the 5th day of July 1912 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Cuddalore, 5th Feb. 1912.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN, *Collector.*

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 that, on 16th July 1911, the treasure described hereunder was found in S.F. No. 513, belonging to Karuppa Kavundan in Andancoil village, Karur taluk, Trichinopoly district, Madras Presidency, by (1) Sellakkal, (2) Palani yakkal and five other girls living in Salapalaiyam village, hamlet of Pavithram, Karur taluk :—

Particulars of treasure.	Approximate cost. Rs.	A.	P.
Three Lakshmi coins weighing 2½ *sovereigns*	15	0	0
One ear ornament weighing 1½ *sovereigns*	7	0	0
One gold piece weighing 1½ *sovereigns*	8	0	0
Five Venkatayan panams each valued at 5 annas	1	9	0
Total ..	32	9	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on June 15th, 1912, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office, 11th January 1912.

M. YOUNG, *Collector.*

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 9th March 1912.

No.	Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to 9th Mar. 1912).		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Anantapur	156	156	6	3	0	0	18	10	146	86	1,000	1,004	1,725	1,344	7	9	12	7	848	279	34	30	1	1	33	19	897	845	3,703	4,104	1
2	Bellary	552	502	110	66	4	0	8,835	6,488	6,981	6,220	6,000	7,024	10,971	8,806	2,200	2,150	304	197	2,764	2,005	610	167	7	1	1,146	913	12,274	10,840	53,303	48,324	2
3	Chingleput	0	0	4	4	2	0	2	2	11	3	15	10	3	3	2	1	2	1	16	12	4	0	1	1	2	2	—	—	67	43	3
4	Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	116	101	118	103	4
5	Coimbatore	0	1	65	58	—	—	500	600	120	405	6,307	5,190	9,071	5,111	317	241	1	1	209	118	2,194	1,205	4,121	3,679	2,601	1,856	18,308	13,115	49,176	33,227	5
6	Cuddapah	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	601	294	93	70	5	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	697	463	6
7	Ganjam	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	30	2	3	1	8	1	4	3	3	1	4	1	—	—	47	10	7
8	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	2	3	0	3	1	1	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	26	5	8
9	Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
10	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
11	Kurnool	171	140	—	—	—	—	13	9	980	422	171	319	243	178	8	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	4	1,594	976	11
12	Madras City	17	11	3	—	11	7	1	0	14	10	13	1	8	10	96	13	3	2	8	3	3	0	3	1	3	3	—	—	180	120	12
13	Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	4	—	2	0	32	18	3	—	—	—	6	3	10	26	1,200	1,000	3	4	3,230	3,110	13
14	Malabar	1	—	—	—	—	0	1	1	4	0	7	2	11	9	43	13	10	10	702	671	92	28	511	276	199	108	0	4	3,514	1,316	14
15	Nellore	0	0	—	—	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	—	13	0	15
16	Nilgiris, The	0	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	34	18	136	819	158	59	600	600	30	18	140	62	110	140	173	18	42	22	171	100	2,506	1,280	16
17	North Arcot	605	431	14	12	0	0	1,418	1,100	1,100	806	3,000	1,430	770	600	87	60	10	6	68	61	11	11	10	0	145	125	1,179	127	7,850	4,500	17
18	Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	0	1	18
19	Salem	600	450	310	207	1,200	1,112	1,000	1,000	9,700	6,547	1,200	910	525	1,000	140	80	207	121	1,200	871	671	351	183	120	6,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	23,143	17,420	19
20	South Arcot	—	—	3	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	0	86	40	—	—	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	23	24	130	132	20
21	South Canara	1	1	1	1	2	2	40	40	1,140	864	800	650	750	543	220	170	110	115	220	104	210	102	102	100	100	100	250	100	3,721	3,000	21
22	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	0	0	3	3	4	3	—	—	4	4	2	—	25	16	22
23	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	17	3	23
24	Trichinopoly	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	78	67	3	1	188	85	24
25	Vizagapatam	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	4	25
26	Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	11	0	26
27	Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	117	100	121	103	27
28	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	28
29	Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
30	Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	Total	2,708	2,308	1,215	956	1,267	1,172	6,556	6,210	17,218	14,000	19,911	19,112	16,979	14,065	5,008	3,949	921	619	6,477	4,445	3,850	2,406	6,229	4,248	10,291	8,207	16,450	14,215	129,195	98,811	

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 9th March 1912.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 17th Feb. 1912.						Reported during the week ending 2nd March 1912.						Reported during the week ending 9th March 1912.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	1	...	31	16	32	16	1	...	26	12	26	12	...	...	11	10	11	10
Bellary district	7	2	10	31	207	31	5	3	112	67	122	70	6	2	46	29	51	31
Bellary town	1	1	11	9	12	9	4	1	5	5	10	6	...	...	3	3	3	3
Chittoor district	1	3	6	1	4	4	...	1	2	4	2	5	...	1	3	3	3	4
Coimbatore district ...	...	...	16	11	16	11	1	1	20	20	20	20	...	...	17	10	17	10
Coimbatore town	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
The Nilgiris	1	...	6	7	10	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	6	5	6
North Arcot district	2	6	135	80	141	134	6	5	79	67	85	69	4	6	105	70	109	76
Salem district	...	...	21	21	24	21	3	5	24	16	27	21	3	4	14	15	17	19
South Arcot district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	1	1	6	6	7	7	...	...	13	11	13	11	...	...	13	13	13	14
Tanjore town	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	13	340	294	353	307	21	16	311	270	332	286	13	13	222	157	235	170

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
11th March 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

BY virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 1st day of April ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 28th day of February 1912.

A. E. LAWSON,
Sheriff.

NOTIFICATION.

By virtue of the powers conferred by section 13 of 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, and all other powers hereunto enabling the High Court hereby makes the following addition to "the Rules of the High Court, Madras, Appellate Side" viz :—

"8-A Every matter or application coming before the Court on a certificate given by the Advocate-General under section 26 of the Letters Patent shall be heard by a Full Bench."

(Signed) C. ARNOLD WHITE, *Chief Justice.*
" R. S. B. NOON,
" J. P. WALLIS,
" L. C. MILLER,
" C. SANKARAN NAIR,
" ABDUR RAHIM, } *Judges.*
" P. R. SUNDARA AIYAR,
" W. B. AYLING,
" J. H. BAKEWELL,
" T. SADASIVIER,

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
5th March 1912.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

THE APPRENTICES EXAMINATION, APRIL 1912.

Candidates for the ensuing Apprentices Examination are informed that the written examination will be held in the Anderson Hall on Friday, the 19th April 1912, as follows:—

	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	2 to 5 P.M.
Friday, 19th April	Practice and Procedure (Civil).	Procedure (Criminal.)

2 Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions in the printed portion of the examination with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 19th April 1912:—

(i) The rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1902.
(ii) Do. Appellate Side.
(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1905.
(iv) The text of the Civil Procedure Code.

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

N B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the Examination Superintendent. At 12 noon and 4 P.M. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive their permitted books from the Superintendent.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 A.M. or 2-30 P.M. will not be admitted.

4 No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-60 A.M. or 2-30 P.M. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil the floor by throwing ink, etc. They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

6. The *viva voce* examination will take place in the High Court Library on Saturday the 20th April 1912. Candidates for the *viva voce* examination will take their seats punctually at 10 A.M. in the verandah adjoining the High Court Library and no one will be allowed to leave until he has been through his *viva voce* examination.

High Court, Madras,
7th March 1912.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Ag. Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in Mr. J. R. B. Branson, the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee:—

Number of petition	Date of presentation	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication	Date of public examination of the insolvents
34 of 1912 ..	10th February 1912.	Mahomed Habibulla Sahib, Pensioner to His Highness the Prince of Arcot, residing at No 5, 7, Thandavaraya Mudali Street, Triplicane, Madras.	10th February 1912.	12th April 1912.
45 of 1912 ..	22nd February 1912.	P Rathnisiva Iyer, unemployed, residing at Nos 348 and 349, Tiruvattur High Road, near Washermanpet, Madras	22nd February 1912.	26th April 1912.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
5th March 1912.

J. R. ATKINSON.
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

CROWN SIDE.

REVISION OF THE JURY LISTS.

Notice.

The Clerk of the Crown hereby gives notice that the Jury Lists for the year 1912-1913 are now being revised and requests that the Jurors affected by any errors appearing in the lists for the current year will be good enough to point out such mistakes not later than the 20th April next, after which date no corrections can be made.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras.
3rd March 1912.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Clerk of the Crown.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 22nd and 29th day of January 1912, it is ordered that the said insolvents be personally discharged under the provisions of the Act 11th Victoria, Chapter 21st, in respect of all the debts mentioned in their schedules :—

	Name of insolvent.	Date of discharge.
62 of 1907	Edward Kooper	22nd January 1912.
205 of 1909	Balaja Raganatha Rau	22nd do.
206 of 1909	T. Govinda Aran	29th do.
251 of 1909	T. Lakshmana Asari	29th do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
5th March 1912.

J. R. B. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court, and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur.	For two months from Monday the 22nd April to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Guntur, Principal and Additional, Tenali and Bapatla.	For six weeks from Saturday the 11th May to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Cocoola and Sarasarapet.	For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive.

2 No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3 Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeal, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District Court, Guntur,
24th February 1912

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the midsummer vacation from Monday the 13th May to Saturday the 13th July 1912, both days inclusive.

2. His Honor the Second Judge (Sir V. C. Desika Charlar, Kt.) will sit as Vacation Judge on Wednesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of *emergent work*.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his vakil may give 24 hours notice of the same to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the Vacation Judge for disposal after hearing the party, if necessary.

4. The Office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week from 12 noon to 4 P.M. for the receipt of moneys and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 3 *supra*.

5 Plaints, execution applications and other papers will be received *only* on the days on which the Judge sits.

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
20th February 1912.

F. B. LOVERY,
Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

District and Sessions Court of Vizagapatam and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam	For two months from Monday the 29th April 1912 to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.
District Munsifs' Courts of Parvatipur, Vizianagaram, Bobbili and Chodavaram.	For six weeks from Monday the 29th April 1912 to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.
District Munsifs' Courts of Vizagapatam and Yellamanchili	For six weeks from Monday the 20th May 1912 to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.

No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment

Arrangements will however be made :—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeal, etc.;

(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents; and

(4) for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence;

during the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam, 27th February 1912.

A. L. HANNAY, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Kurnool will be adjourned for the mid-summer vacation for two months from Monday the 1st day of April to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Kurnool, Nandyal and Markapur for six weeks from Monday the 22nd day of April to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail, etc., during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kurnool, 27th February 1912.

W. HUGHES, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 25th March to Saturday the 25th May 1912 both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Chingleput, Poonamallee, Tiruvallur and Conjeeveram for six weeks from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 25th May 1912 both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput, 2nd March 1912.

J. J. COTTON, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, and of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 22nd day of April to Saturday, the 22nd day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the Courts of the District Munsifs of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Nandalur and Gooty for six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other papers will be received

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, etc., to which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddapah, 2nd March 1912.

V. SUBRAMANYAM PANTULU, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for 2 months from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive, that the District Munsifs' Courts of Cuddalore, Panruti and Tindivanam will be closed for 6 weeks from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsifs' Courts of Chidambaram, Mannargudi, Vriddhachalam, Villupuram, Tirukkoyilur and Kallakurichi for 6 weeks from Saturday the 11th May 1912 to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court of South Arcot, Cuddalore, 7th March 1912.

H. MORELLY, *District Judge*

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Kistna district will be closed for the annual recess of 1912 as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court, Kistna, the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Masulipatam and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Ellore.	From Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 15th June 1912, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Masulipatam (Principal and Additional), Gudivada, Bezwada, Ellore (Principal and Additional) and Tanuku Principal.	From Monday the 8th May to Saturday the 15th June 1912, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Narasapur and Tanuku (Additional).	From Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 25th May 1912, both days inclusive.

During the adjournments plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each Court.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
24th February 1912.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts in the Godavari district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District and Sessions Court, Godavari, the Subordinate Judge's Court of Cocanada and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Rajahmundry.	For two months from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 22nd June 1912 (both days inclusive).
(2) The Courts of the District Munsif of Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Peddapur, Principal District Munsif of Amalapur, Additional District Munsif of Amalapur.	For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Sunday the 2nd June 1912 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment of Courts no plaint, petitions or other papers will be received.

Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Godavari,
Rajahmundry, 26th February 1912.

M. O. PARTHASARATHY AIYANGAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Tinnevelly and the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 29th April to Saturday, the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive, and all the District Munsifs' Courts will be closed with the District Court for six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail, during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division, during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
3rd March 1912.

F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1912 (SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 1105 of 1911) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ARIYALUR.

Ponnuswami Chetti, son of Muthuswami Chetti of Kulumoor, Udayarpalayam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Doraiswami Chettiar and twelve others .. .. *Respondents.*

Whereas the aforenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, and that the application stands posted to 22nd March 1912 for hearing. Any creditors wishing to oppose the application may appear before this Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Ariyalur,
1st March 1912.

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 10 of 1911 on the File of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of South Malabar, Calicut.

Notice, under clause 7 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 (the Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that S. Krishna Rao, son of Subba Rao, residing at Nilambur in Ernad Taluk, Malabar, was adjudicated an insolvent by this court on the 2nd day of March 1912, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Calicut, 4th March 1912. K. IMBICHUNNI NAIR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, of South Malabar, Calicut.

Karikkalkandi Somi of Nagaram amsam and desam, Calicut taluk .. *Petitioner*
Juvaraj Harkuchand Lath and nine others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 10th April 1912.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Calicut, 9th March 1912. K. IMBICHUNNI NAIR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, of South Malabar, Calicut.

Chittatath Cheria Itti Rasappan Mundkki of Kacheri amsam and desam, Calicut taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chembil Kakkittamparakkal Unni Pana Amma .. .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act, III of 1907 is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 9th April 1912.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Calicut, 9th March 1912. K. IMBICHUNNI NAIR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chidambaram.

Iyavier .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gudukhan Sahib and eleven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Iyavier of amsham Chidambaram has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on 12th April 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram, 4th March 1912. P. NARAYANACHARIAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 8 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chittoor.

Bethamangalam Seshagiri Rao, Brahman, village munsif of Tiruvallam, Gudiyattam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Thyagaraya Aiyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court under section 16 (1) of Act III of 1907 on 20th February 1912 and the creditors will have to prove their debts on or before 10th April 1912. The petition stands posted to 10th April 1912 for further proceedings.

District Munsif's Court, Chittoor, 5th March 1912. T. RAJARAM RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

T. S. Seshier and two others .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
Venkatasami Chetti and Sukrappa Chetti, sons of Krishnasami Chetti, tobacco merchant, residing at Gnttikoppi Chettipalayam, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Debtors (Insolvents).*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the debtors above named have been adjudged insolvents by order of this Court, dated the 20th February 1912, on the application of the abovenamed creditors; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered

letter to this Court or to the Receiver appointed by this Court, viz., Mr. O. S. Doraisjee, High Court Vakil, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Dated 6th March 1912. F. H. HAMNETT,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Vellingiri Thevan, son of Sinnanna Thevan, residing in Ramanatha-
puram, Coimbatore taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Alagappa Chetti and fourteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 30th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 6th March 1912 T. R. KUPPUSAMI AIYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Annamalai Chetti, son of Kanakam Chettiyar, residing in Vellakinir,
Coimbatore taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Samanna Nayudu and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 30th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court Coimbatore, 8th March 1912. T. R. KUPPUSAMI AIYANGAR,
District Munsif

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddalore.

Ramalinga Mudali .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nataraja Pillai and six others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Ramalinga Mudali, son of Kumarasami Mudali of Melapattambakam, Cuddalore taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 30th March 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, 7th March 1912. P. AUDINARAYANIAH,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Eppuram Hasan Saib of Tadpatri .. .. .. *Petitioner*
Marwadi Hindujee and four others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Take notice that the abovenamed petitioner has filed a petition for being declared insolvent and it will be heard on the 21st March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Gooty, 6th March 1912. K. SAMBASIVA RAU,
District Munsif.

No. 17 of 1908 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Janga Subbareddi .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Janga Sankareddi and twelve others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 44 (1) of Act III of 1907, that Janga Subbareddi, son of Ramireddi, residing at Kommapadi, Sattenapalli taluk, has applied to this Court for an order of discharge, and that his application is posted for hearing to 16th April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Court, Guntur, 5th March 1912. J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kulittalai.

Rangasami Aiyangar, son of Gopala Aiyangar, residing in Alagari
village, Musiri taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Perumal Chetty and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the order, dated 9th December 1912, adjudging the abovenamed petitioner an insolvent was annulled by the District Munsif of Kulittalai on 27th February 1912 under section 42 (1) of Act III of 1907.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, 6th March 1912. C. KUMARACHARIAVARTHY AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 14 of 1911 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Madura.

Karuppana Thevan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kuppayandi *alias* Kuppusami Servai and twenty-three others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner residing at Perungudy, Madura taluk, has applied to this Court under section 11 of Act III of 1907 for being declared insolvent and that the application stands posted to 20th March 1912 for hearing. Any creditor willing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura, 6th March 1912. V. NARAYANASWAMI AIYAR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 1 of 1912 (in O.S. Nos. 200 and 221 of 1911) in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Masulipatam.

Rasukurthi Mallayya .. .. *Judgment-debtor.*
Machiraju Krishnayya and three others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed judgment-debtor in the above suit has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 30th day of March 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court on the day of hearing either in person or by pleader.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam, 5th March 1912. M. G. KRISTNA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Narayanasami Pillai, son of Arunagiri Pillai, residing at Namakkal .. *Petitioner.*
Narasimha Aiyer and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by order of this Court dated the 6th day of March 1912, and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Namakkal, 7th March 1912. S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Ramalinga Modali, son of Arangasamy Madali at Kamalapuram, Musiri taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sabapathy Pillai and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 2nd day of May 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Namakkal, 6th March 1912. S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, North Arcot.

R. Munisami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. V. L. Agent Chockkalinga Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 that the petitioner R. Munisami Chetti, son of Ramasami Chetti, residing in No 8 Gudalur Chengalvaroya Mudali Street, Vellore, has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 2nd March 1912.

Subordinate Judge's Court, North Arcot, 7th March 1912. K. KRISHNAMACHARIAR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Kaparthi Aswathiah, son of Narasaya, Vysya, trader, resident of Sirakulam in Hindupur taluk, has been declared an insolvent on 4th March 1912 by this Court and that his creditors should prove their debts on or before 4th April 1912 either by delivering or by sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Penukonda, 4th March 1912. S. NARASINGA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sattur.

Sangaiyya Pillai, son of Shanmugam Pillai, residing at Sattur Cumbu. *Petitioner.*
A. R. A. R. S. M. Somasundaram Chettiar and seven others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12, of Act III of 1907, that Sangaiyya Pillai, the petitioner above named, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said insolvency petition stands posted to 28th March 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

C. S. MAHADEVA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Sattur,
9th March 1912.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Yogadhe Poricha .. .. *Petitioner.*
Lokhono Nayako and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner of Tendipuram in Sorangi taluk has applied to be declared an insolvent, and that his petition is posted to 9th April for hearing.

S. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Ag. District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Sompeta,
8th March 1912.

No. 5 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Muthusami Karayalar.

Muthusami Karayalar .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. V. Nallaperumal Pillai and sixteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Muthusami Karayalar, son of Sankaranarayana Karayalar, residing at Yadaval East Street, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 16th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

Dated this 2nd day of March 1912.

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of G. S. Srinivasa Aiyar.

G. S. Srinivasa Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
The South India Bank and thirty-two others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that G. S. Srinivasa Aiyar, son of Subbier, residing at Melaviranghavapuram, Tinnevelly Bridge, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 16th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

Dated this 2nd day of March 1912.

No. 7 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of (1) K. R. M. S. Ramasubba Aiyar, (2) K. R. M. S. Sankaranarayana Aiyar and (3) K. R. M. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar.

Ramasubba Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
K. R. M. S. Ramasubba Aiyar and two others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ramasubba Aiyar, son of Ananthakrishna Aiyar, residing at Kaala Cheval, Ambasamudram taluk and at Trivandrum, Travancore State, has applied to this Court for declaring the above-named respondents, viz., (1) K. R. M. S. Ramasubba Aiyar and (2) K. R. M. S. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, sons of Kulathour Aiyar and (3) K. R. M. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar, son of Ramasubba Aiyar (1st respondent), all residing at Sannadhi Street, Vadakku Kalidakurichi, Ambasamudram taluk, insolvents and that his application is posted for hearing to the 16th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

Dated this 8th day of March 1912.

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Venkatachalam Pillai.

Venkatachalam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. N. Sankaranarayana Aiyar and twenty-two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Venkatachalam Pillai, son of Vaikuntam Pillai, residing at Alwarturunagari, Srivaikuntam taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 16th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Dated this 5th day of March 1912. F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

Pandian Chettiar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Alavu Fathu Mohomed Sheit and nine others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Pandian Chettiar, son of Madan Chettiar, residing at Mela Viraraghavapuram, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 10th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly, 8th March 1912. K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppattur.

Rama Goundan, son of Muthu Gounden at Tiruppattur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Lakshmi Vilas Nidhi, Limited, and nine others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to the 26th day of March 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruppattur, 9th March 1912. T. M. VENKATARAGHAVACHARIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 41 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that A. Sreeniwasa Kothanar, son of Adaikka Kothanar, residing at Mattu Street, Worriore, Trichinopoly, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 2nd March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, 4th March 1912. C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that Rangaswami Konar, son of Sangili Konar, residing at Madasiveerasawmeeyil Street, Puthur, Trichinopoly taluk, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 9th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, 9th March 1912. C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Pachaippa *alias* Sheik Muhammad Abdul Kathar Rowther, son of Meerana Rowther, Puthanotham village, Kulittalai taluk, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muhammad Usain Marakayar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 28th March 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, 8th March 1912. C. KUMARACHARYAVARTHY AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1912 (O.S. No. 659 of 1911, E.S. 50 of 1912) in the Court of the District Munsif, Vizianagram.

Datla Janika Ramaraju of Pinnamedi .. .. *Plaintiff (Petitioner).*
Mradgala, Madhavarao, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his application is posted to 30th day of March 1912, for, objections, if any, of the creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Vizianagram, 5th March 1912.

P. NARAYANA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1912 (O.S. No. 468 of 1910, E.S. 61 of 1912) in the Court of the District Munsif, Vizianagram.

Jidda Sundara Rao, etc. .. .. *Plaintiffs.*
Sandagarn Bade Sahob of Vizianagram .. .. *Defendant.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed defendant has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his application is posted to 30th day of March 1912, for objections, if any, of the creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Vizianagram, 5th March 1912.

P. NARAYANA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Wallavanad.

Notice under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 (the Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that Chakkalakunnae Koyamu's son Ali Mammu of Bheemanad amsam, Vatasseripram desam, Wallavanad taluk, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 4th day of January 1912 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Court an affidavit in Form No 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1909.

District Munsif's Court, Wallavanad, 5th March 1912.

U. RAMUNNI MENON, *District Munsif.*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF QUILON.

O.S. No. 81 of 1086.

E. M. Ewart, Proprietor of Messrs. Chisholm Ewart & Co., Pallithottathe Cherri, Quilon Adhikarom .. .. *Plaintiff*
(1) R. V. Sundram Aiyar c/o S. Kalayana Rama Aiyar, High Court Vakil, and Government Pleader Jail Bagh, Hyderabad (Deccan), Chief Court,
(2) S. Kalayana Rama Aiyar of do. .. .. *Defendants.*

Whereas the said plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for the recovery of Rs 2,013 annas 14 and pies 9 with interest and costs, you are hereby informed that the above suit stands posted for hearing for Tuesday the 28th May 1912 (16th Edavam 1087) and that if you do not appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the abovementioned date, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

(By order)

5th March 1912.
22nd Masi 1087.

G. GEORGE, *Sheristadar.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT TINNEVELLY.

Original Petition No. 108 of 1912.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Palai Sugar Refining Company, Limited, at Thachanallur.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the District Court of Tinnevelly was on the 12th day of February 1911 presented to the District Judge of Tinnevelly by A. R. Somasundaram Chettiar through Agent Muyandi Chettiar, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard on the 29th day of March 1912; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his pleader for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by Mr. A. S. Jagannatha Row, pleader for the petitioner, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 24th day of February 1912.

F. D. P. OLDFIELD, *District Judge.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF TRICHINOPOLY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Hindu Provident Company, Limited, Trichinopoly.

Original Petition No. 227 of 1911.

The District Judge of Trichinopoly has, by an order, dated the 28th day of November 1911, appointed Mr. P. D. Swaminathe Pillai, a second-grade pleader, to be official liquidator of the above-named company.

Dated this 8th day of March 1912.

E. L. R. THORNTON,
District Judge.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH MARCH 1912.

Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		63,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 36,98,852 1 6			
Public Deposits at Branches	Rs. 39,14,949 13 5	76,13,801	14	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,21,86,100	10	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.		31,334	2	4
Sundries		26,08,874	7	10
Total		6,47,38,901	9	8

Assets.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		64,70,236	12	6
Other authorised Investments		1,04,502	12	6
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		3,08,40,205	8	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities		1,46,36,274	8	3
Bills discounted or purchased		1,28,79,627	7	9
Balances with other Banks		11,82,903	4	6
Bullion		54,283	5	7
Dead Stock		8,23,887	0	4
Mesnps		17,869	6	3
Sundries		9,62,628	4	6
		5,79,55,601	10	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		1,67,83,289	9	7
Total		8,47,38,891	9	8

* Includes 93,315 sovereigns = Rs. 13,95,225.

(By order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—3 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—46·52.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 11th March 1912.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February :—

	Rs.
1910	15,62,33,000
1911	17,16,73,000
1912	18,79,05,000

Madras, 11th March 1912.

A. NEWMARCH,
Offg. Accountant-General, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

ABANDONED BOATS.

The Boats indicated in the statement annexed are now lying abandoned in the Buckingham Canal. The owners are desired to remove them, paying up all dues to Government, within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice; in default, the boats will be sold by public auction under rule 7 of the Madras Act No. 11 of 1890 :—

Statement of Boats abandoned in North Buckingham Canal and adjudication.

Serial number	Boat number	Owner's name and residence	When abandoned and when removed to serve.	Number and date of notice issued to owners.	Whether accepted and rejected or refused.	Rate to Government.
						Rs. A. P.
1	T. 11	Ramanjulam, Chinnambedu on the Pennar bank, lying at 48·4 on north canal	Removed on the 15th from May 1911	2773-B of 15th November 1911.	Refused	13 0 3
2	T. 12	Andayan Lachan Chinnambedu on the Pennar bank, lying at 45·6 on north canal	Do.	2771-B of 15th November 1911.	Do.	11 10 6

R. A. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

CLOSURE OF PERIYAR TUNNEL.

The Periyar tunnel will be closed at 8 a.m. on the 20th March 1912. It will be re-opened probably about the middle of June 1912 on a date to be notified later on.

Office of the Exe. Engr., Madura Division,
24th February 1912.

J. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rawalpindi, this 2nd day of March 1912.

Number, rank, and name, 5661, Corporal W. Bridge; age, 34 years 4 months; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, hazel; eyes, dark brown; trade, waiter; date of enlistment, 23rd December 1896; place of enlistment, Chichester, Sussex, England; parish and county in which born, Brighton; date of desertion or absence, February 1912; place of desertion or absence, Burma or India; marks, brown stain on left neck; under 16 years 2 months' service.

C. L. MACNAB, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Royal Sussex Regiment.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Vessels in the Madras Roadstead with their Destination, etc., on the 9th March 1912, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names	Tonnage	Commanders	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Fremantle"	3545	Hardcastle	Calcutta	1912 9th Mar. ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Northover"	3317	W. Glass	Do.	12th " ..	Messrs. South Indian Export Company, Ltd.
S.S. "Valeta" ..	3599	E. G. Watson ..	Aveley	11th " ..	Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 2nd to the 9th March 1912.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
1912.						1912.
2nd Mar. ..	S.S. "Maharajah" ..	1415	B	E. H. Bullen ..	Calcutta *via* Port Blair ..	18th Feb.
4th ,, ..	S.S. "Nordhavet" ..	2397	D	W. Olsen ..	Calcutta	1st Mar.
4th ,, ..	S.S. "Pitsvana" ..	2686	B.	H. J. Willsher ..	Nagapatam *via* Cuddalore ..	2nd ,,
5th ,, ..	S.S. "Nursui"	2870	,,	H. J. Crebbin ..	Bombay *via* Cuddalore ..	18th Feb.
5th ,, ..	S.S. "Egra"	2348	,,	H. G. Muir ..	Rangoon	1st Mar.
5th ,, ..	S.S. "Landaura" ..	2157	,,	T. C. Lima ..	Calcutta *via* Cocanada ..	18th Feb.
6th ,, ..	S.S. "Mutlana"	2274	,,	E. H. Garland ..	Calcutta	2nd Mar.
6th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Macneil" ..	2504	,,	C. J. Higgins ..	Bimlipatam *via* Coconada ..	29th Feb.
6th ,, ..	S.S. "Tarcoba"	3667	,,	G. M. Symmons ..	Singapore *via* Penang ..	29th ,,
7th ,, ..	S.S. "Freienfels"	3145	G.	Sandstedt ..	Hamburg *via* Colombo ..	23rd Jan.
7th ,, ..	S.S. "City of Benares" ..	4466	B.	H. V. Ribby ..	Calcutta	4th Mar.
8th ,, ..	S.S. "Velsio"	852	,,	S. C. Wilton ..	Balikpapan *via* Singapore ..	23rd Feb.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1912.					
2nd Mar.	S.S. "Pangkuan" ..	3113	G	E. Tiemann ..	Calcutta.
2nd ,,	S.S. "Clan Fraser" ..	2285	B.	H. Fishenden ..	Do.
2nd ,,	S.S. "Nursing" ..	2862	,,	G. Parry ..	Bombay *via* Coast.
4th ,,	S.S. "Maharajah" ..	1415	,,	E. H. Bullen ..	Calcutta *via* Port Blair and Rangoon.
4th ,,	S.S. "Nursui" ..	2870	,,	H. J. Crebbin ..	Calcutta *via* Coast.
6th ,,	S.S. "Breconian" ..	2677	,,	D. Jones ..	Calcutta.
7th ,,	S.S. "City of Benares" ..	4466	,,	H. V. Ribby ..	London *via* Colombo.
7th ,,	S.S. "Landaura" ..	2157	,,	T. C. Lima ..	Bombay *via* Coast.
7th ,,	S.S. "Pitsvana" ..	2686	,,	H. J. Willsher ..	Rangoon.
7th ,,	S.S. "Egra"	2348	,,	H. G. Muir ..	Nagapatam.
7th ,,	S.S. "Tarcoba"	3667	,,	G. M. Symmons ..	Singapore *via* Nagapatam, Pentewettenham and Penang.
8th ,,	S.S. "Clan Macneil" ..	2504	,,	C. J. Higgins ..	London and Hamburg *via* Galle, Malabar Coast and Suez Canal.
8th ,,	S.S. "Mutlana" ..	2274	,,	E. H. Garland ..	London *via* Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles.

Port Office, Madras,
8th Mar. 1912.

H. S. BROWN, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port

List of Vessels which passed through the Pamban Channel during the month of February 1912.

No. of vessels.	Rig.	Tons.	No. of vessels	Rig.	Tons.
9	Steamers	4,779	.	Kotch	..
..	Barques	..	7	Boats	188
7	Brigs	1,118	..	Canoe	—
12	Schooners	595			
12	Dhonies	482			
6	Boglas	310			
			55		6,474

Abstract.	Draft in feet ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11½	Total.
	No. of vessels.	..	..	..	6	9	8	9	5	7	16	1	1	55

Pamban Port Office,
2nd Mar. 1912.

F. H. COOKE,
Port Officer.

(True copy.)

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
11th March 1912.

T. A. L. DeBERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

H-6

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 11.—Whereas it has been found necessary to take steps to control the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirits in the Madras Presidency, the following rules have been framed by the Board of Revenue, under section 2, Act XVI of 1863, and sections 18 and 15 of the Abkári Act I of 1886, in that regard in supersession of those contained in Notifications Nos. 7 and 19, dated 7th February 1910 and 10th October 1910, published on pages 281–282 and 1506–1507 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1910 and 18th October 1910, Part II respectively. They will come into force from and after 1st August 1912.

1. Denatured spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of light caoutchouoine and crude pyridine bases wholly made from a mineral source, or wood-naphtha, or other special denaturants, approved of by the Board of Revenue.

2. Denatured spirits are liable to a duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem*. the duty being calculated on the declared issue price of each consignment of the distillery, less the discount, if any, allowed to purchasers and the duty. Distillers should, when applying for a permit, declare the sale price of the spirit at the distillery for the purpose of calculating the *ad valorem* duty.

3. Denatured spirit may be manufactured by holders of distillery licenses in the Presidency, provided (1) that the light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases to be mixed with the spirit must first be tested and approved in the Board's Laboratory, (2) that they must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the distillery officer, (3) that they must be used in the proportion of ½ a gallon of light caoutchouoine and ¼ a gallon of pyridine bases to 99 gallons of the spirit, and (4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 60 per cent. overproof. Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naphtha, in the special cases where its use is permitted, with this difference that one part by volume of crude wood-naphtha of a strength not less than 50 per cent. overproof shall be mixed with nine parts of spirit and that the use of wood-naphtha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted. The Board's previous sanction should be obtained in cases of special methods of denaturation for spirit intended for use in particular arts and manufactures.

4. By "light caoutchouoine" is meant caoutchoucine (such as is at present used as a denaturant), which has been further redistilled so that only those portions of it which boil at or below 200° Centigrade are obtained. The specific gravity of this product should be between ·830 and ·835 at 30° F., and about 85 per cent. should distil at or below 200° C., in the apparatus prescribed for the pyridine distillation test (vide clause vi of the specification for pyridine bases appended).

5. Spirit denatured with light caoutchouoine and pyridine bases may be imported by sea, but samples must be submitted to the Board's Laboratory and there certified to be fully denatured before it can be removed from the Custom-house. In the case of imports by sea from other Presidencies a certificate from the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment to the effect that the spirit has been fully denatured may be accepted in lieu of the Board's report. Spirit that is not sufficiently denatured must either be denatured afresh or must pay duty at the full tariff rate. Spirit treated with wood-naphtha or other special denaturants can be imported only with the special sanction of the Board.

6. Licenses (M.S.—1) for sale of spirit denatured with light caoutchouoine and pyridine bases will be issued by Collectors, free of fee, to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. All such applications should be forwarded to the Collector through the Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of the Circle in which the applicant wishes to hold his license. No such license will be issued to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises.

7. The holders of M.S.—1 licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the custom-house or distillery on production of a written permission (M.S.—2) for the removal of the same from the Collector of the district in which the custom-house or distillery is situated. Books of form of application for such permission (M.S.—3) will be supplied to them. These applications should be forwarded to the Collectors concerned through the Collector of the district to which the applicant wishes to transport the spirit. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from other M.S.—1 licensees up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time on presentation of a requisition in form M.S.—4. The licensees are also empowered to sell spirit to one another and to holders of M.S.—1-a licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time. The transport of spirit thus sold should be covered by a permit to be granted by the seller in each case. Books of permits (M.S.—2) for the transport of the spirit to be obtained from holders of M.S.—1 licenses in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons will be issued to holders of these licenses on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business.

8. Varnish-makers and others requiring spirit denatured with light caoutchouoine and pyridine bases for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M.S.—1-a) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements through the Inspector of the Circle, to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business. They will be supplied by distillers or through the custom-house on presentation of a permit (M.S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector on application in form (M.S.—3). These licensees may also obtain their supply of spirit from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of such spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from holders of M.S.—1 licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time.

9. Holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—1-a licenses will, on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business, be furnished with books of requisitions (M.S.—4) authorising them to obtain spirit denatured with light caoutchouoine and pyridine bases in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons at a time from holders of M.S.—1 licenses, and in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons from a depot.

10. Similar licenses (M.S.—1-b) will be given to Chemists and others who, for special reasons, require spirit spoiled with wood-naphtha. The procedure will be the same except that (unless the

Board has given a special authority to import) the spirit will be obtainable only from local distilleries and that the licensees will be required to enter into a bond (M.S.—4) with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified and no other. The forms to be used in this case will be M.S.—1-b M.S.—2, M.S.—3. Persons holding these licenses will also be allowed to sell such spirit up to a maximum of one reputed quart at a time, on the use of it being ordered in writing by a competent medical man. Such orders are to be retained by the seller in his stock book until the latter is inspected by an Abkári officer.

11. A special license in form M.S.—1-c will be issued to the Railway Companies in the Presidency for the storage and use of spirit denatured with light carbohydrogens and pyridine bases and its distribution to such stations on their respective lines, as may be specified in the license, provided that the licensees enter into bond with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purposes specified in the license and no other. The licensees may obtain their supplies of the spirit from the custom-house or distillery on production of a written permission (M.S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector of the district in which the custom-house or distillery is situated on application in form M.S.—3. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit up to a maximum of 220 gallons at a time on production of a requisition in form M.S.—8. Books of applications or requisitions may be had from the Collector of the district in which this license is held. The Railway Companies will be exempted from taking out separate licenses for individual stations for the possession and use of the spirit received from the M.S.—1-c premises. The transport of spirit should be covered by a permit (M.S.—9) to be granted by the licensees in each case.

12. A special license in form M.S.—1-d will be granted to distillers, who are also manufacturers of denatured spirits, for the wholesale vend of such spirits, manufactured in their distilleries, not exceeding 120 gallons at one time to holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—1-a licenses and not exceeding 220 gallons at one time to holders of M.S.—1-c licenses on production of a requisition in form M.S.—8. The transport of the spirit so issued shall be covered by a permit in form M.S.—9 to be granted by the depot-keeper in each case.

13. The Customs or Distillery officer or wholesale depot-keeper concerned will send an advice in form M.S.—5 of each issue of denatured spirit that he makes to the Inspector of the Circle to which the spirit is consigned. The advice must be sent promptly at the time of issue. No issue of more than 120 gallons at any one time to any one person is permitted. This limit will in the case of holders of M.S.—1-c licenses be extended to 220 gallons.

14. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling denatured spirit, and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. The limit is fixed under section 13 of Act I of 1886. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Act.

15. When insufficiently denatured spirit is again denatured under rule 5 *supra*, the importer will bear the expense.

16. The minimum strength at which imported and locally-made denatured spirit can be sold will be 50° over-proof.

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL LABORATORY TESTS TO ASCERTAIN THE SUITABILITY OF SAMPLES OF PYRIDINE BASES FOR DENATURING ALCOHOL.

I. *Colour.*—The colour must not be darker than that given by two cubic centimetres of decinormal iodine solution dissolved in one litre of distilled water.

II. *Miscibility with water.*—20 c.c. of the pyridine bases should give a clear mixture with 40 c.c. of water, or else a mixture only so slightly opalescent that, after standing for five minutes, ordinary newspaper type is clearly visible through a layer 15 c.m. deep.

III. *Amount of water present.*—From 20 c.c. of the pyridine bases mixed with 20 c.c. of caustic soda solution (density 1·4), at least 13·5 c.c. of the bases should separate, after having been repeatedly shaken together and allowed to stand.

IV. *Titration.*—Dissolve 1 c.c. of the pyridine bases in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Titrate with normal sulphuric acid until a drop of the mixture gives a definite blue spot on congo-red paper (the blue colour should at once disappear). At least 10 c.c. of the normal sulphuric acid should be required to produce this reaction. (To prepare the congo-red paper, dissolve one gram of congo-red in one litre of distilled water; soak filter paper in this and then dry.)

V. *Cadmium chloride reaction.*—Vigorously shake together 10 c.c. of a solution of 1 c.c. of pyridine bases in 200 c.c. of distilled water with 5 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of dry fused cadmium chloride. A distinct crystalline precipitate should immediately result.

VI. *Boiling-point.*—Distil 100 c.c. of the pyridine bases in the manner described below. At least 90 per cent should distil over at or under 140° C.

Method.—100 c.c. of pyridine bases are placed in a short-necked copper flask of about 200 c.c. capacity. The flask is arranged on an asbestos card which has a circular hole of 30 m.m. diameter cut in it. To the flask is attached a fractionating column (consisting of a tube 13 m.m. wide and 170 m.m. long, provided with one bulb) of which the side tube (issuing 1 cm. above the bulb) joins a Liebig's condenser of which the cooled part is at least 400 m.m. long*. A standard thermometer is placed in the head of the column so that its bulb occupies the centre of the bulb of the column.

The speed of distillation is regulated to 5 c.c. per minute, the distillate being received in a graduated glass-cylinder. At least 90 c.c. should distil over at or under 140° C. at a barometric pressure of 760 m.m.

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* The above pattern is that specified in the German Government's Regulations and has been suggested for adoption as being a simple form obtainable in every chemical laboratory. The more modern double-surface condensers may, of course, be substituted where available.

If the barometer varies from 760 m.m., a correction of 1° C. for each 30 m.m. of variation should be applied (*e.g.*, under 770 m.m. of pressure 90 c.c. of distillate should come over at or under 140·3° C., whilst under 750 m.m. the same amount of distillate should come over at 139·7° C.).

NOTE.—Pyridine proper is a single definite compound (C_5H_5N) boiling at about 116° C. Pyridine bases are mixtures of pyridine with closely allied compounds boiling at various temperatures. They are cheaper and more effective denaturants than the pure pyridine.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 27th February 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 12.—Under the proviso to Government Notification No. 99, dated 26th February 1912, published on page 265 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1912, Part I, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby declares that the provisions of the Abkari Act shall not apply to the following articles containing cocaine and allied drugs :—

(*a*) Tooth-ache drops;
(*b*) Eye lotions containing cocaine;
(*c*) Compound tablets or lozenges; cocaine, chlorate of potash and borax; krameria and cocaine; menthol, cocaine and redgum; benzoin and cocaine; or
(*d*) Such other mouth lozenges or tablets as are stated by the makers not to contain more than one-sixteenth grain of cocaine, anvocain, eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate or holocaine in each lozenge or tablet.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 13.—I. In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clause XI of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under section 24 of the said Act the following rules for the issue of licenses for the sale of coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*), and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above except those that may be declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as intoxicants :—

(i) The sale of the abovementioned drugs without a license is illegal under section 15 and punishable under section 55 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886.

(ii) Licenses for their sale may be issued by Collectors free of fee to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drugs as medical practitioners or as chemists and druggists.

(iii) The sale of the abovementioned drugs, except to a licensed vendor or possessor, will be allowed only on the prescription of an authorized medical practitioner.

II. In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clauses VI and VIII of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under sections 10 and 13 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886 the following as the maximum quantities of coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (Erythroxylum coca), and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above except those that may be declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as intoxicants in excess of which permits for transport and licenses for possession shall be required :—

One-tenth of a grain ordinarily, and, in cases where possession is authorized by an authorized medical practitioner's prescription, such quantity as may be allowed by such prescription.

Medical and other practitioners who wish to possess the abovementioned drugs for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be required to take out a license, and will be permitted to possess half an ounce and, in special cases, such larger quantity as may be fixed by the Commissioner. The license will be issued by Collectors free of fee.

III. Notifications No. 3, dated 22nd March 1907, No. 2, dated 25th January 1909, and No. 8, dated 11th February 1910, are hereby cancelled.

NOTE.—The term "authorized medical practitioner" means all graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities and of all Universities in Europe and America; all medical practitioners (including dentists) eligible for registration on the Medical Register of Great Britain; and all holders of Military Assistant Surgeons', Civil Apothecaries' or Sub-Assistant Surgeons' diplomas who are in Government, Local Fund or Municipal service or who have been declared to be authorized by orders, (1) of the Board of Revenue in Madras Town and (2) of the Collector in consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in the mofussil.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 14.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under sections 10 and 13 of the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886, eight drams as the quantity of country spirits in excess of which permits for transport and licenses for possession shall be required in the Pulicondu Agency. This notification will come into force from the date on which the provisions of section 59 of the Abkari Act, as to the publication of this notification, shall have been complied with.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 9th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

The principal officers of all companies are hereby reminded that, under section 11 of Act II of 1886, they are required to prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, on or before the 15th April 1912 a statement in Form E (published below) signed by them of the net profits made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st March 1912 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1912.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of section 11 of the Act is punishable under section 34 of the Act.

Office of the Collector and Comr. of Income-Tax,
Madras, 22nd February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-Tax.

FORM E

INCOME-TAX.

Annual Return of Net Profits to be delivered by the Principal officer of a Company under section 11.

Name of company.	Place of business.	Sources of income.	Amount of income derived from each of these sources mentioning the period during which the income from such source has been derived.	Remarks.

I ( )—*here enter designation of office*—do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income thereon mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period stated, and that the company has no other source of income liable to Income-tax.

Dated 1912.

(*Signature*)

(*Designation*)

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO FILL UP THE ABOVE FORM.

1. If the company making the return has several places of business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business being specified

2. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India.

3. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March.

4. Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes, under sections 129, 145, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1894 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras), and section 17 of Act XIII of 1889 (India).

5. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items :—

(a) In the case of trades or professions—

(1) Sums expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in the payment of persons employed solely in such profession or trade.

(6) The amount of any losses of stock in trade—The excess loss estimated in any one or more professions or trades over and above the profits thereof may be set off against the excess profits of any other profession or trade exercised by the same company.

(6) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it was not written off to profit and loss before; and

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(7) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purpose of the trade or profession.

(8) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repair of machinery and plant.

(9) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation, up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

Note.—Plant does not include buildings. No deduction is admissible for depreciation in the value of buildings.

(b) In the case of income from houses—

(1) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites, but not taxes or local rates or cesses other than such taxes or rates as according to paragraph 4 *supra* may be deducted.

(2) Sums expended for insuring and keeping insured such houses.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross rental

(5) Annual interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OF ACT II OF 1886.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs. 10,000 and upward per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (b) of Act II of 1886 to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the forms subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before 30th April 1912, to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector and Comr. of Income-Tax,
Madras, 22nd February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-Tax.

RETURN K.

INCOME-TAX.

Name of person.	Residence or place of business. In towns, give municipal number of premises and name of street in which the premises or place of business is situated. In districts, give the name of the village.	Sources of income. In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of schedule II of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886. Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Number of shares in such income	Names of shares.	Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from such source has been derived. Amount of gross income.	Period. The year or the part thereof of the year during which the income has accrued.	Total deductions	Amount of net profits.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Subscription.

I do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but items declared below to be admissible as

deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax.

STATION , (*Signature*)

Dated 1912 (*Designation*)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TRUE RETURNS OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the names of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income including the rental-value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any bank, joint stock company or other mercantile firm, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 146, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1889 (India). (Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1895, published on page 483, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1895).

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the insurances case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE

(a) *In the case of trades or professions.*

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles, used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has been written off to profit and loss before;

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair* proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing tiffin for assistants, clerks and constituents.

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance repair of machinery and plant.

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs, and depreciation of only one year, *i.e.*, the year the income of which is assessed.

(b) In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses, or their sites. (Notification No. 89, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)

(c) In case of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1886.

(1) When buildings are occupied by thier owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent. of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term *renewal* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *i.e.*, either a sixth of the annual rent-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

(1) Amounts expended by Vakils on the purchase of Law books and stationery.
(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.
(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.
(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts.
(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.
(6) Partner's allowances.
(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.
(8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years.
(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted. (Notification No. 89, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)
(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics.
(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants.
(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.
(13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, etc.
(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained.
(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.
(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF STONES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of stones for the Survey of Government villages of Vellore taluk, 1912 and Polur taluk, 1913.

The stones must be cut and passed in depots to be mentioned in the tenders and thence carted to the villages.

Payment will only be made for the stones supplied after three months from the dates of carting to villages.

The successful tenderer must be prepared to cut not less than 12,000 field and sub-division stones per measem and to cart that number to the villages according to the requirements of each village.

The stones required will probably be of the number and dimensions noted below, and must be of granite roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top—

Boundary stations—
Size 3′ × 9″ × 9″.
Marks "[ ]" on top and broad arrow on side.
Probable requirements (3 per 2 villages outside forest reserves).

Khandam stations—
Size 2½′ × 8″ × 8″.
Marks "⊙" on top and broad arrow on side.
Probable requirements (2 per village outside forest reserves).

Field stones—
Size 2′ × 6″ × 6″.
Marks broad arrow on side ⅄.
Probable requirements 102 stones per square mile.

Sub-division stones—
Size 2′ × 6″ × 6″.
Marks "S" on top and broad arrow on side.
Probable requirements 351 stones per square mile.

The "marks" on stone shall be cut not less than 1½ inch deep.

Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without giving any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The passing or rejection of stones will be at the discretion of the undersigned or any subordinate of his to whom powers of passing are delegated; rejected stones must at once be broken up and removed from the depots.

There shall be not less than 4 depots in the taluk, one in each sub-section.

Tenders must be submitted by 31st March.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 500 as security for the due performance of his contract and will sign a stamped contract in terms to be drawn up by undersigned embodying the above conditions.

Survey Office, Mount.
23rd February 1912.

H. S. MULLINS,
Deputy Director, Madras Survey, No. V Party.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STANDARD INDIAN WEIGHTS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned standard Indian weights during the official year 1912-1913 will be received by the Collector of Madras up to 12 noon on Friday the 15th March 1912.—

Sets of standard Indian weights (not exceeding 500 in number) each set consisting of—
1 standard maund of 960 tolas.
1 viss of 120 tolas.
1 seer of 24 tolas.
1 palam of 3 tolas on or before 15th April 1912 and as many sets as may be required thereafter not exceeding 250 sets at a time on a fortnight's notice.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for standard Indian weights" and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply a complete set and each of the weights making up a set. They should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25. This deposit should be remitted to the Madras Taluk Treasury and the Treasury receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security Rs. 100 with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure his deposit of Rs. 25 delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

3. The quantities mentioned above are only approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor in the Taluk Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

4. The Collector of Madras reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Collector's office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Collector's Office, Madras,
22nd February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, COIMBATORE.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF CATTLE FOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 30th March by the Principal at his office for the supply of the following articles of cattle food for the period from the 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913

2 Tenders should specify in words the price per ton for the articles delivered at the Coimbatore Railway Station or in the town inclusive of all weighing and stitching charges.

3. Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

4. Samples of articles must accompany the tender and no tender will be taken notice of unless so accompanied. They must be clearly marked and labelled.

5 Tenders may be for one or both the articles.

6 The successful tenderer will have to deposit 10 per cent. of the value of the tender. This security will be returned at the termination of the contract.

7. The articles are to be supplied in monthly instalments of 2 tons each.

8. The Principal reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing

9. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulation of the bond.

Articles.	Tons.
Cotton seed	24
Groundnut cake	24

Agricultural College and Research Institute,
Coimbatore, 8th March 1912.

R. C. WOOD,
Principal.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF INDIAN COAL.

SEALED tenders for the supply by contract from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913 of Indian Steam Coal of the estimated quantities specified below, at the ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 P.M. (standard time) on Wednesday the 20th March 1912 after which hour no tender will be received —

	Estimated quantity. TONS.
Bombay	15,200
Calcutta	13,400
Colombo	650
Karachi	1,700
Rangoon	8,500
Madras	700

2. It will not be necessary for tenderers to tender for all ports, but for such port or ports as they may desire.

3. The coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British thermal units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent. or the evaporative power of the coal must be not less than 7 lb of water per lb. of coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government loan paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay treasury. Tenders must be sent by registered post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed tender and schedule forms will be summarily rejected.

6. Printed tender forms, and any other information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta; Port Officer, Karachi; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

7. Each tender is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Indian Coal."

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 22nd February 1912.

W. LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF PRESS MATERIALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, up to 2 P.M. on Wednesday the 27th March 1912 for the supply of Press materials such as general furniture, chases, sticks, cases, frames, racks, galleys, etc., for three years from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1915. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supplying Press Materials—Group VI or Group VII" as the case may be.

2 No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Press. Samples of articles to be supplied can be seen during office hours.

3. Each tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

4. Five per cent. on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited for each group and the contractor must execute an agreement on a stamped paper, the cost of which is to be borne by the contractor. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

Mint Buildings, Madras,
5th March 1912.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, BRUSHES, KEROSINE-OIL, ROPES, CANVAS, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P.M. on Monday the 25th March 1912 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1912 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc.; group II, metals, tools, nails, etc.; group III, ropes, oil, canvas, etc.; group IV, brushes; and group V, kerosine-oil. Tenders should be on printed forms copies of which can be obtained free on application and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. Ten per cent. on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper the cost of which is to be borne by him. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Mint Buildings, Madras,
5th March 1912.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUNDRY ENGINEERING STORES.

TENDERS for the supply of sundry engineering stores to the Public Works Workshops and Stores for six months from April 1st to September 30th, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday March 27th. Forms and conditions of tender and samples can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday March 20th

Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. E. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA ROOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tender will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27, for the supply of the following during 1912-13:—

Casuarina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boilers of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of Casuarina Roots."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. E. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27 for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Workshops and Stores during 1912-13.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from date of acceptance of his tender.

4. Tenders should specify rates for the following:—

Rate per cooly per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per cart per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per truck per mile.
" from 10 to 20 cwts. per cart per mile.
" from 10 to 20 cwts. per truck per mile.
" per ton for articles weighing more than one ton per mile.
Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.
Loading and unloading other articles per ton.

NOTE.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor.

5. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are despatched.

6. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway Station and be answerable for demurrage caused by delay.

7. The contractor should accept the distances laid down in the Madras Hackney Carriage Act III of 1897 between the Medical Stores and other places in Madras as being the same as those between the Public Works Workshops and Stores and the said places with the following exceptions The distances from the Public Works Workshops and Stores to Beach shall be taken as 2 miles, from the Public Works Workshops and Stores to Salt Cotaors Railway Station as 2½ miles and from the Public Works Workshops and Stores to the South Indian Railway, Egmore Station, as 3¼ miles.

8. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies".

9. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

10. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27, for the supply of the following oils during 1912–13 :—

(1) Cocoanut oil per gallon.
(2) Turpentine per gallon.
(3) Linseed oil, double boiled, per gallon.
(4) Linseed oil, pale boiled, per gallon.
(5) Linseed oil, raw, per gallon.
(6) Wood oil, double boiled, per gallon.
(7) White cotton waste, per cwt.
(8) Lamp cotton, per cwt.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be made for all of the above and be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of oils".

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PACKING CASES, CRATES, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday 27th March 1912 for the supply of the following during 1912–13 :—

Packing cases, crates, straw and gunnies, etc.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of packing cases, crates, etc."

5. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Packing cases under ¼ c. ft.
Packing cases ¼ to ½ c. ft.
Packing cases ½ to 1 c. ft.
Packing crates per c. ft.
Straw packing per c. ft.
Purchasing deal wood cases from Stores per ton.
Gunny bags including stitching, etc., for each gunny.
Straw bundle, each.

6. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

7. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING

SEALED tenders for the supply of the articles of clothing and for tailoring charges referred to in the appended list will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Friday the 22nd March 1912.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tender should be superscribed "Tenders for clothing." They should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply or to stitch per unit. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted to the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No cash will be accepted.

2. Tenderers are at liberty to tender under any one or more parts of the notification.

3. Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender. In cases where this is not practicable, an undertaking should be given in the tender that the articles of clothing tendered for will conform in all respects to the patterns in use in the public offices concerned. The samples should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. on the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (the form of which can be seen at this office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure his deposit of 5 per cent delivered with the tender will be liable to forfeiture, and his tender will be cancelled.

5. The numbers of suits and other articles mentioned above are approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application at the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

8. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements or in the case of public offices in the Presidency town, according to measurements to be taken at the offices by the tenderer.

9. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1912.

List showing the probable requirements of articles of clothing, etc., for the year 1912–1913.

PART I

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief or Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and qualified Sanitary Inspectors—

		Probable quantities required.
1.	Coats (cotton)	No. 30
2.	Coats (woollen with lining)	„ 10
3.	Trousers (cotton)	Pairs 30
4.	Do. (woollen with lining)	„ 10
5.	Cotton puggree (with gold lace at one end)	No. 30
6.	Brass buttons (with device)	„ 250
7.	Canvas gaiters	Pairs 30
8.	Knickerbockers (cotton)	„ 20
9	Do. (woollen)	„ 10
10.	Riding trousers (cotton)	„ 20
11.	Do (woollen)	„ 10
12.	Stockings	„ 30
13	Silk puggree (with gold lace at one end)	No. 30
14	Topee (solar pith)	„ 5

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and for Vaccinators—

1.	Coats (cotton)	No. 30
2.	Do. (woollen)	„ 10
3	Trousers (cotton)	Pairs 30
4.	Do. (woollen)	„ 10
5.	Cotton puggree	No. 30
6.	Brass buttons (with device)	„ 250
7.	Canvas gaiters	Pairs 30
8.	Knickerbockers (cotton)	„ 20
9	Do (woollen)	„ 10
10.	Riding trousers (cotton)	„ 20
11.	Do. (woollen)	„ 10
12.	Stockings	„ 30
13.	Topee (solar pith)	„ 5
14.	Cycle shoes	„ 20

Specification of the above clothing—

Cloth.—Calicut cloth, Basel Mission, pattern No. 1183. In the case of men employed on the hills, woollen cloth which will be supplied by this office should be used and the tender for woollen clothing should provide for other charges only.

Coat.—The coat will be a Norfolk jacket with two pleats, two breast, and two side patch pockets. The collar will be of turn down pattern, fastened by hooks and eyes. The collar will bear gold braid ½ inch broad and 3½ inches long in three rows for Chief Sanitary Inspectors and First-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, two rows for Divisional Inspectors and Second-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and one row for Third-class Deputy-Inspectors of Vaccination and for qualified Sanitary Inspectors serving under a Divisional or Chief Sanitary Inspector. The gold braid will be affixed by means of fasteners so that it shall be removable when the coat is washed. In the case of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, the coats should have shoulder straps on which will be fastened a brass badge of the same device as the button but laid upon the letter S for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and V for Vaccinators.

Six brass guilded buttons will be used for the front of the coat and two will be employed for the belt. They will bear the device of a winged rod and two serpents surrounded by the motto "Health is Wealth."

Trousers will be of the same material as the coat and of ordinary cut.

The pugree will be of cotton, maroon (Indian lac) colour, and 18 feet length with gold embroidery of special pattern. The pugrees for the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators should be without lace.

The gaiter will be of dark brown canvas, lined with thin leather and fastened with leather straps and leather-covered buckles. The gaiter will have a front piece so as to cover the boot opening and prevent entrance of dust. Europeans and Eurasians will wear solar pith 'topees' of the undress pattern sanctioned for European soldiers covered with Russel Mirzon cloth No. 1103. The pugree will be worn as the helmet of the same pattern as above stated but will be 10 feet in length.

Knickerbockers and riding trousers should be of the same material as prescribed for the coat. Stockings should be of plain heather mixture without an ornamental border.

PART II

Tailoring charges for making up the following articles of woollen clothing required for Government departments are required :—

		Probable quantities to be stitched	
Charges for making up the following articles are required :—			
Dark blue serge—			
1	Long coats (lined) and trousers (with waist-cords)	Suits.	600
2	Do. (lined)	No.	50
2a.	Do (lined) (with push sally and purdha)	"	20
3.	Short coats (lined)	"	50
4.	Do (without lining)	"	20
5.	Trousers (with waist-cords and lining)	Pairs	50
6.	Suits for boatmen	No.	100
7.	Cross belts (with borders)	"	25
8.	Do. (without borders)	"	25
9.	Waist belts (with borders)	"	35
10.	Great coats (without lining)	"	50
11.	Caps, double row	"	20
12	Woollen caps with red tape border (for boatmen)	"	40
13.	Cummerbands braided with gold lace stripes	"	5
14.	Do. braided with yellow tape (woollen) stripes	"	50
15.	Sirsabands bordered with gold lace	"	5
16.	Do. bordered with yellow tape (woollen)	"	50
Red serge—			
17.	Coats (lined) trimmed with gold lace and panelled	"	10
18.	Coats (lined) panelled (not trimmed with gold lace)	"	200
	(a) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in gold lace	"	5
	(b) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in yellow thread	"	5
	(c) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace	"	10
	(d) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread	"	50
	(e) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace	"	5
	(f) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread	"	5
20.	Cummerbands bordered with gold lace	"	10
21.	Do braided with gold lace stripes	"	10
22	Do braided with yellow tape (woollen stripes)	"	200
23	Sirsabands bordered with gold lace	"	10
24.	Do bordered with yellow tape (woollen)	"	200
25	Cross belts bordered with gold lace (single row)	"	10
26.	Do do (double row)	"	10
27.	Flannel bantans	"	10

N.B.—Serge, lining cloth, buttons, waist-cords, gold lace and yellow braiding will be supplied by the undersigned and all that the contractor will have to provide is needles, thread and labour.

PART III.

Judicial

(a) Courts

	Probable quantities required.	
White long coats (long cloth)	No.	200
Trousers (drill) with waist-cord	Pairs	250
White gowns (long cloth)	No.	32
Bane buttons (white)	,,	300
White drill suits (as per specification below)	,,	16

Each suit consists of a white drill tunic and trousers, the tunic to be made with shoulder straps and rolled collar and to be faced with white braid and ornamented with white metal crowns at the points of the collar and the monogram G.R.I. or the Royal Arms on the shoulder straps :—

Peaked caps (after the pattern worn by Army Warrant Officers with a crown in front)	No	2
White sun helmets like those worn by Police Inspectors	,,	2
Pugrees, red cloth, for chobdars	,,	16
Waist bands (long cloth)	,,	32
Turbans, turkey red cloth (8 yards long)	,,	25
Jerseys	,,	25
Mull turbans	,,	100
Silver-laced turbans	,,	8

(b) Commissioner of Police, Madras.

	Probable quantities required	
White short coats (drill)	No.	6
White drill trousers with waist-cords	,,	14
Turbans (made up for horse-keepers)	,,	4
Turbans (made up for driver)	,,	1
Blue cotton suits	,,	2

PART IV.

Medical

	Probable quantities required.	
Short coats (drill)	No.	400
Long coats (drill)	,,	25
Trousers with waist-cords (drill)	Pairs	300
Overalls of stout drill (duck cloth)	No	10
Dhoties, rose coloured (6 cubits × 3 cubits)	,,	200
Kaki suits (superior)	,,	2
Red turbans with yellow border	,,	250
Blue cloth turbans (10 cubits × 1¼ cubits)	,,	20
Turbans, red turkey cloth (6 yards)	,,	16
Brass buttons (with the initials "G.H." and the Crown and King)	,,	200
Brass buttons, plain	,,	170
Sarees, chintz, white, with red prints (16 cubits × 2½ cubits) and border, for ayah	,,	100
Turkey red cloth for ayah (16 cubits × 2½ cubits)	,,	30
Do do. (24 ,, × 2½ ,,)	,,	10
Country cloth, red, for female lotes, yellow lined and bordered (16 cubits × 2½ cubits)	,,	80
Country cloth, for sweeper women	,,	5
Do. do. with white lines	,,	20
Mull sarees (16 cubits × 2½ cubits)	,,	5
Cloth for bodice (turkey red cloth)	Yds.	150
Chintz, white, with print for bodice	,,	30
Dhoties, long cloth (6 cubits × 2½ cubits)	No.	25
Kaki suits, second sort, ordinary pattern	,,	50
Do do. cavalry pattern	,,	50

PART V (Port, Marine, etc.).

Blue drill suits with or without departmental words worked in red thread	No	200
Blue drill suits with white braiding	,,	10
Kaki suits for signal staff	,,	6
Holland suits made of Buckingham Mill cloth	,,	80
Long cloth jackets	,,	18
Caps with badge for signal staff of the office of the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras	,,	8
Sets of devices	,,	12
Navy caps for coast light-keepers with white covers	,,	30
Caps with ribbons for tindals and boatmen of the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras	,,	48

PART V (Port, Marine, etc.)—*cont.*

		Probable quantities required.
Badges for tindals of the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras.	No.	4
Devices for boat overseer and ministries	"	10
Turbans, red cloth, 6 yards long	"	5
Straw caps with two white covers	"	6
Hemp sole shoes for coast light-keepers	Pairs	90

PART VI.

Articles of clothing, general to more than one department, such as General Administration, Land Revenue, etc.

		Probable quantities required.
White gowns (long cloth)	No.	400
White long coats (long cloth)	"	200
White trousers with waist-cord (long cloth)	"	400
Kaki suits consisting of one coat and one pair of trousers (superior quality)	"	10
Kaki suits for cycle peons	"	80
Waterproof capes made of oil cloth (big size)	"	100
Do do. (small size)	"	50
Do. made of kaki cloth "Brick mayor"	"	50
Do. with turban covers, rubber-coated sets ..	"	20
Waterproof aprons for coachmen	"	10
English red blankets, 8' × 5'	"	20
Turbans, red turkey cloth (6 yards long)	"	40
Turbans, red laced, first sort	"	10
Do. second sort	"	40
Waterproof umbrellas (12 ribs)	"	52
Do. (8 ribs)	"	2
Blankets, black, county made, 7 ft. by 4½ ft.	"	100
Do. do. 6 ft. by 5 ft.	"	50

PART VII.

Materials required for embroidery work.

Gold lace, 1½" wide	Yds.	5
Do. 1" "	"	56
Do. ¾" "	"	50
Do. ½" "	"	75
Do. ¼" "	"	20
Gold cord	"	150
Gold fringe	"	10
Yellow fringe	"	50
Do. tape, ¾" wide	"	5
Black braid, ¾" wide	"	400
Black tape, ½"	"	150
White braid, ¼"	"	80
Black wood	Skeins	60

Stationery Office, Madras,
24th February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF WASTE PAPER.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th March 1912 for the purchase and removal of waste paper from the different Government offices in Madras during the official year 1912–1913.

2. The rate for the purchase and removal of the paper should be for a viss of 3½lb.

3. Separate rates should be quoted for waste paper from the Government Press.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred), which will be returned to the tenderer on his executing the required bond or on his tender being rejected. This deposit should be by a bank receipt. No money will be accepted.

5 The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 200 with the necessary stamp duty and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of intimation of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to do so, the deposit received with his tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

6 The form of bond to be executed can be seen at the Stationery office on any day, except Sundays and Government holidays between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay for and remove the waste paper from the different offices in Madras from the 1st day of April 1912.

8. Forms of tenders can be obtained with all particulars at the Stationery office.

9 The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Stationery Office, Madras,
23rd February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR DEALWOOD CASES FOR PACKING.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned descriptions of dealwood boxes for packing stationery articles during the year 1912–1913 will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Friday the 22nd March 1912.

Dealwood Cases for packing of same.

		Probable quantity required.
(a) With tin linings	Nos	1,000
(b) Without tin linings	"	100

N.B.—(i) The planks should be of over ½" in thickness.

(ii) Payment will be made according to inside measurements.

(iii) The inside measurements of a case will be calculated by deducting one inch from each length of the outside measurements.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for dealwood cases for packing," and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the cases. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. The deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples may be inspected at the Stationery Office.

3. The articles should be delivered at the Stationery Office, Madras, at the cost and risk of the contractor.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government and his tender considered to be cancelled.

5. The actual quantities required will be stated in the orders given from time to time, agreeably to which the contractor should supply the articles.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
24th February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

SEALED tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1912–1913 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Friday, the 22nd March 1912:—

			Probable quantity required for the year
1. Ink powder, Black, in packets, to yield 12 ounces of ink	Doz.		10,000
2. Ink, Black, registration	Jars.		6,000
3 Ink powder, red, in packets, to make one quart of ink each	Packets.		2,000
4 Twine, country, fine	lb.		10,000
5. Penknives, desk	Doz.		300
6 Scissors, large and small	"		60
7 Silk thread in skeins	No.		200
8 Tin slabs for finger-points	"		30
9. Dolf bobbin	Doz.		100
10 Nails for packing (Europe, of sizes)	lb.		360
11. Gum	"		11,000
12. Webbing straps with patent buckles, 3" × 1"	No.		900
13. Tape, white, bleached, 1" with per roll of 40 yards	Doz.		30
14. Do. ½" do.	"		120
15. Tape, white, bleached, narrow	"		3,000
16. Saw dust	Tons.		60
17. Postal scales without weights	No.		200

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for stationery articles, etc.," and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. The deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2 Samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationery office.

3 An examination fee of Rs. 10 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder and a fee of one rupee should be sent with each sample of postal seales.

4 The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

5 The actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M and 5 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
24th February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

MADRAS STAMP AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF STAMP CASES AND STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

TENDERS for conveyance of stamps and stationery to and from the undermentioned places during the official year 1912-1913 will be received by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras, at his office up to 12 noon on Friday the 22nd March 1912:—

From the Stamp and Stationery office (old High Court Buildings)—	
to the Salt Cotaurs	and *vice versâ*,
to the Central Station	"
to the Penitentiary Press	"
to the Godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments ..	"
to the Godowns of the Collector of Madras	"
to the Government Press, Mint Buildings	"
to the Fuller Works Stores	"
to the Office of Mr. T. Ghansham Singh, Government Auctioneer ..	"
to the Royapuram Railway Station	"
to the Beach Railway Station	"
to the other places not mentioned above within the limits of Madras per mile or fraction of a mile	"
to stations outside Madras such as Poonamallee, Saidapet, etc. ..	"

Per Parcels below 100 lb.

From the Stationery Office—	
to the Beach Railway Station	and *vice versâ*.
to the Salt Cotaurs	"
to the Mint Press	"
to the Penitentiary Press	"
to the Royapuram Railway Station	"

Piling Charges.

Charges per case or bale (*a*) for removing and (*b*) for arranging Stamp and Stationery cases or bales in the godowns.

1. Tenders should be sent under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for conveyance of stamps and stationery articles, etc." They should specify the rate per 100 lb.

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 should be paid into the Bank of Madras and the receipt of the Bank annexed to the tender. This amount will be returned to the tenderer on his executing the required bond, or on his tender being rejected. Deposits in any other shape will not be accepted.

3 The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 200 with the necessary stamp duty, and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of intimation of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to do so, the deposit amount received with his tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

4. The form of contract bond to be executed can be seen at the Stamp and Stationery Office.

5. The contractor should be able to execute the orders of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery or any other officer on his behalf within one hour's notice when not more than three carts are required, within three hours' notice when not more than six carts are required, and within six hours' notice when more than six carts are required for a trip during the day.

6. In case of goods despatched to and from the Stamp and Stationery Office, Government Press, Mint Buildings, and Penitentiary Branch, and other places, the contractor should take delivery as directed by the consignor and arrange the packages as directed by the consignee in their respective places within the premises of the offices without extra charge.

7. When packages are despatched to Railway stations, the contractor should obtain the railway receipts and deliver them at the Stamp and Stationery Office on the same day that they are granted.

8. The Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. For forms of tender and other particulars, tenderers should apply to the Stamp and Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
29th February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, TRICHINOPOLY.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1912 to 31st December 1912 will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, up to the 4th April 1912:—

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required, more or less.		Remarks.
Black chunam wool, superior quality ..	lb.	2,000	
Grey chunam wool, superior quality ..	,,	5,000	
Inferior black chunam wool	..	20,000	
Inferior white chunam wool	,,	5,000	
Black mill spun wool	,,	8,000	
Grey mill spun wool . ..	,,	15,000	
White mill spun wool	,,	400	
Twist, white, 8s	,,	12,000	
,, ,, 10s	,,	5,000	
Cut gut	yards	4,000	
Comb grass, 3½ feet long, more or less ..	lb.	10,000	Should be clean and dry.
Cocoanut muttays		100,000	
Coir yarn	lb.	6,000	
Cut sandals with complete materials ..	pairs.	8,000	The sizes will be given when ordering.
Cocoanut oil	lb.	70	
Castor oil	,,	70	
Copper rivets and washers	packets.	150	
Charcoal	lb.	10,000	
Aloe fibre	,,	1,200	
Empty gunnies	,,	600	
Firewood	lb.	60,000	
Indigo	,,	550	
Tamarind seeds	,,	14,000	
Tagarai seeds	measures.	100	
Tarpaulin pieces		150	
Twist, 40s, orange colour	lb.	10	
Bullock hide	,,	40	
Calf skin	,,	15	
Cotton	,,	30	
Canvas, brown	yards.	10	
Chunam	parahs.	30	
Abkgee baskets		200	
Empty kerosine tins		30	
French polish	bottles.	10	
Green powder	lb.	12	
Red powder	,,	12	
Glue	,,	15	
Iron sheets, 12' × 3' × ¼" each sheet ..		12	
Kans leaves	lb.	50	
Karuth bamboos		100	
Linseed oils	bottles	15	
Morocco leather	skins	12	
Lead for soldering	lb.	20	
Machine reels, white	dozen	6	
Raw zinc	lb.	300	
Rattan	,,	20	
Red cloth	yards	10	
Sand paper	sheets	42	
Turpentine	bottles	6	
White lead	lb.	30	
Flannel	yards	60	
Bed ticking cloth	,,	100	
Quilt cloth	,,	100	
Unbleached cloth 1¼ yards wide ..	,,	100	

The articles to be delivered as required.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1 Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied.

2 No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for.

3 Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

4. Tenders may be for one or more article and may be for all.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with necessary stamp duty and sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, after the receipt of the articles.

8. A fine not exceeding Rs. 25 will be levied by the Superintendent for any infringement of the stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

9. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of the contract.

10. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

11. Samples of articles must be produced with the tenders, and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

R. SHUBRICK,
Superintendent.

Madras, 24th February 1912.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, SALEM.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913 will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, up to 2 P.M. on Wednesday 10th April 1912.

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required more or less.
GROUP I.		
Kamb grass	lb	6,000
Aloe fibre, good quality	"	750
Coir fibre	Tons.	6
* Tin sheets, 20" × 14"	Cases.	10
* Block tin sheets	"	6
Bangoon rattan, white	lb.	250
Chudam, black wool	"	500
" grey wool	"	16,000
Calpit, strong, for sawing wood	Yds.	500
Coal	Tons.	5
Wood charcoal	"	3
†Jaggery	Mds.	80
Lamp oil	Bottles	50
Cocoanut oil	"	30
Wire nails of sorts, 1½", 2"	lb.	60
Big deal wood cases for packing tarsia	No.	100
Glass panes, 14" × 12", 18" × 12", 30" × 8"	"	1,000
GROUP II.		
Soap, country	lb.	30
Iron screws, 2", Nettlefold's	Gross	5
Do. 1½" do.	"	5
Do. 1¼" do.	"	5
Do. 1" do.	"	5

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required more or less.
GROUP II—*contd.*		
Iron screws, ¾", Nettlefold's	Gross	5
Do. ½" do.	"	5
Flat files from 6" to 14"	Doz.	2
Half round files from 6" to 14"	"	2
Round files from ½" to 1"	"	2
Lead solder ½	lb.	100
Tin black	"	20
Turpentine	Bottles	12
Cotton thread balls, No. 120, Alexander	Packs.	12
Machine reels, J. P. coats, white, 400 yards in each	Gross	3
Machine reels, J. P. coats, black, 400 yards in each	Doz	1
Needles No. 5, London	lb.	4
Sal ammonia	"	15
Brass sheet	"	10
Japan varnish	Bottle	1
Wood oil	"	6
Rattan reels	Packet.	6
Bees wax	lb.	10
Thimbles, iron	Doz.	3
Machine needles	No	24
Sulphur	lb.	5
Fig lead	"	60
Copper rivets and tacks	"	6
Iron wire, 8 and 12 gauge	"	50

* Each case of 112 sheets.

† Ten maunds at a time.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Raw Materials for the Central Jail, Salem."

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

3. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for. This deposit should be remitted into the Government banks, and the bank receipt should be attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

5. Tenders may be for one or more articles in groups or separately.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 5 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within 15 days from the date of

his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure, the deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those stipulated for.

14. Samples of articles should be produced with the tenders which are otherwise liable to rejection in case of doubt unless so accompanied. Samples should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. In any case a complete specification of the Articles tendered for should be furnished in respect to the description and quality of each.

15. Articles in Group I are to be delivered as required and articles in Group II to be delivered in one lot as soon as the tender is accepted.

Salem Central Jail,
7th March 1912.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINS, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Penitentiary, Madras, at 2-30 P.M. on 15th March 1912, for the supply of grains, etc., detailed below.

2. The amount deposited against each item will form the security for due performance of the contract by successful bidders and they will also execute a bond.

3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

	Amount to be deposited before bidding. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice.—80,000 lb. One half of the quantity old; this and of white coarse called Samba to be delivered in four lots; not to be dumped	450	0	0
Ragi.—200,000 lb. Bangalore, in six lots, free of husk and not to be dumped ..	1,000	0	0
Dhall.—Country, 75,000 lb. Clean and free of stones; in four lots	350	0	0
Tamarind.—12,000 lb. Free of stones, first half quantity to be old and not be dumped; to be supplied as required	60	0	0
Coriander.—6,000 lb. Free from weevil and mud; to be supplied as required ..	30	0	0
Chillies.—6,000 lb. Dry, not to contain much seed; the supply to be made as required	100	0	0
Turmeric.—800 lb. Free from insects; the supply to be made as required ..	10	0	0
Onions.—10,000 lb. To be delivered four times a month in small quantities as required	25	0	0
Mutton.—Every Wednesday, without bones, as much as required; 250 lb more or less weekly	150	0	0
Beef.—Without bones, three times a week; 10 lb. more or less as required			
Bread.—Brown and white, good quality; 450 lb. monthly more or less as required	25	0	0
Vegetables.—Country, of different varieties except greens and radishes; 10,000 lb. monthly more or less as required	25	0	0
Milk.—Fresh, cowdrawn, to be supplied as required both morning and evening ..	50	0	0
Gingelly seed.—Brown, 80,000 lb. Wastage and drayage should not exceed 5 per cent., to be supplied in eight lots	700	0	0
Grass.—17,500 lb. White, free from stones and dust; may be supplied in one lot ..	75	0	0

The Penitentiary Office, Madras,
20th February 1912.

J. J. ROSS, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

II-11

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 26th March 1912 to 25th March 1913 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 15th March 1912.—

Schedule of articles required during the year 1911 in the Penitentiary, Madras.

Description of articles.		Probable requirements.
Group I.		
Eggs, hen, fresh, 1½ oz. in weight each	No.	480
Chicken, 16 oz. each in weight when dressed.	"	96
Hoppers, white, fresh, 2 oz. each	"	480
Essence of chicken	Tins.	10
Sago	Lb.	3
Arrowroot	Tins	15
Barley, 1st sort	Lb.	20
Cornflour	Tins.	4
Lime-pickle	Lb.	1
Milk tins	No	24
Butter	Lb.	11
Ice	"	200
Brandy	Bottles	3
Linseed	Lb.	6
Cocoanut oil	"	40
Olive oil	Bottles.	3
Benzene	Lb.	4
Safety-matches	Dozen.	13
Limes fresh, 1st sort	No	100
Dry ginger	Lb.	3
Ommum	"	6
Mustard (Europe), ½ lb. (Colman's).	Bottles Bottles.	3
Candy's fluid	Tins.	6
Medicine glasses	Dozen	1
Empty glass bottles, large	No.	15
Carbolic soap	Cakes.	70
Sunlight soap	"	20
Bar soap, Beaches	No.	70
Lux	Pkts	4
Flannel	Yds.	20
Long-cloth	"	25
Water-proof cloth	"	6
Muslin cloth	"	25
Sand	Parahs.	20
Charcoal	Lb.	600
Fuller's earth	Cwts.	170
Chunam	Parahs.	100
Serpents	Lb	375
Marking nuts	"	12
Kapi (white)	"	2
Enamel paint	Tins	6
Gob powder	Lb	10
Specimens	Pairs.	10
Combs for females	No.	50
Needles	Pkts.	4
Scrubbing brush	Tops	35
Do. brushes	No	6
Blanco	Tins	35
Bath bricks	No.	2

Description of articles.		Probable requirements.
Group I—cont.		
Brass pallooks	No.	6
Do. shaloah locks	"	4
Group II.		
Sieves	No	180
Winnows	"	50
Baskets, large	"	300
Ladles	"	120
Leaf umbrellas	"	42
Large palmyra leaf fans	"	6
Mallays and pots	"	5,000
Unused earthen pots	"	400
Earthen basins	"	35
Do. shallow pans	"	12
Do. pots, small	"	25
Do. goglets	"	60
Big water pots	"	20
Coirah mats	"	30
Date mats	"	12
Soft brooms	"	400
Cocoanut brooms	"	1,200
Chunam brushes	"	100
Group III.		
Galvanized buckets	No.	12
Enamel saucepans	"	6
Do. basins	"	4
Do. tumblers	"	2
Do. chamber pots	"	6
Do. tumblers	"	2
Glass tumblers	"	4
Lamp globes, large	"	6
Burners, English, large and small	"	60
Chimneys, ordinary	"	170
Wicks, lamp	Yds.	60
Burner collars	No	10
Candles, Belmont	Lb.	4
Group IV.		
Rolong	Lb.	600
Coffee	"	210
Tea	"	105
Potatoes	"	2,850
Pepper	"	28
Brown sugar	"	1,440
Garlic	"	170
Sago	"	840
Flour, Australian wheat, good quality	"	1,200

Note.—The articles to be delivered as required.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous articles for the Penitentiary, Madras."

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. Tenders may be for one or more groups but must be for ALL articles in each group.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for an infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be cancelled and security confiscated to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

16. Government Promissory notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be endorsed over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No 2358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the depositor.

The Penitentiary Office, Madras,
20th February 1912.

J. J. ROBB, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES TO THE DISTRICT JAIL, CUDDALORE.

Notice is hereby given that the sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, at 10 A.M. on the 28th March 1912 and will not be received after that hour for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the District Jail, Cuddalore, for the year 1912–1913:—

Names of articles	Quantity required	
Ragi	lb. 1½ lacs in two instalments.	
Paddy (samba) ..	,, 45,000	do.
Dhal, country (கோவில்) ..	,, 20,000	do.
Chillies ..	,, 2,000	do.
Coriander ..	,, 1,500	do.
Turmeric ..	,, 250	do.
Gingelly seed ..	,, 25,000	do.
Mutton (more or less)	,, 100 *	per week.

Names of articles.	Quantity required.	
Gunny bags ..	No 7,500 †.	
Tamarind ..	lb. 3,000.	
Onions	,, 8,000	monthly 400 lb.
Firewood (more or less) (வகாரை).	tons. 220 †.	
Jaggery	lb. 800	at 65 lb. per month.
Cotton seeds ..	lb. 3,000	at 250 lb. per month
Tower (சுமை).	mers. 18,000	measures at 1,500 measures per month.

2. Tenders should quote rate in lb. per rupee delivered at the jail in the case of local contractors and at the Railway Station, Cuddalore Old Town, in the case of other contractors.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 and the samples of the articles tendered for No tender will be accepted if not accompanied with samples and deposit.

4. The deposits of the successful tenderers will be retained by the Superintendent and those of the unsuccessful will be returned

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a security for the due performance of his contract, a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the value of the articles tendered for and to execute a bond.

6. All the articles are to be supplied by the contractor in two or three instalments or as required by the Superintendent as specified above.

7 The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent

District Jail, Cuddalore,
29th February 1912.

C. A. KERR,
Ag. Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No 2, Port Trust, Madras.

* As required for a week. † As required by the Superintendent.
‡ To be supplied monthly at the rate of 10 tons per month.

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery
Two flat iron bars	Nil	6th March 1912.	
One wooden sleeper	"	6th "	
Six jungle wood planks	"	4th "	
Three jungle wood squares	"	4th "	
One break-in tin sheets, broken	"	6th "	
One flat iron bar	"	5th "	
One square iron bar	"	5th "	
One round iron bar	"	5th "	
One teak wood square, 3' × 3' × 3' ..	D	5th "	
One case	A diamond with "6789" in the centre, "A" and "J" on the left and right above and "3077" over "Madras" on the right centre and "Made in Austria" below.	5th "	
One wooden sleeper	Nil	5th "	Within the Madras Harbour
Five flat iron bars	"	8th "	
One angle iron bar	"	6th "	
One red wood posts	"	8th "	
One wooden sleeper	"	6th "	
One nail cask, broken	"	8th "	
Two coils of galvanised iron fencing wire ..	"	6th "	
One iron pipe, 12' × 4"	"	8th "	
Eight flat iron bars	"	7th "	
Three riveted iron bars	"	7th "	
Two pieces of fire bars	"	7th "	
One nail cask, broken	"	7th "	
Three flat iron bars	"	8th "	
Two round iron bars	"	8th "	
Two square iron axles	"	8th "	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனால் 1880-ம் ஆண்டின 7-வது ஆக்ட 15-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விளம்பரிக்கப்படுகிறபடியால், மதராஸ் போர்ட் ஆபீஸுக்கு கடிதமும் படகைச் சார்ந்த மற்ற சாமான்களும் கிடைக்கும் பொருட்டு இதில் கண்டிருக்கிறபடி ஒரு படகு நங்கூரத்தை செய்து சாவிக்கு சரக்கு கப்பலில் அந்தமான் தீவு பெயருக்குரிய சொத்தில் அப்புறப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறது. தபால் சேவைத்தலைவரின் மதராஸ் போர்ட் உத்தரவு 2-வது குறிப்பால் நியமனத்தில் கீழ்க்கண்டவை :—

தாமதமான விபரம்.	குறி.	தாமதமான தேதி.	தாமதமான இடம்.
		1912-ம் வருஷம்	
2 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	குறியீடு ...	மார்ச்சி 4-ந் ..	
1 மர நிலை	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 4-ந் ..	
6 சாய்வுதல பலகைகள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 4-ந் ..	
3 சாய்வான சதுரங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 4-ந் ..	
1 உடைந்த தகரம், உடைத்த ...	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 6-ந் ..	
1 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டம்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 5-ந் ..	
1 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பி ...	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 5-ந் ..	
1 உருண்ட இரும்பு கம்பி	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 5-ந் ..	
1 தேக்கு சதுரம், 3' × 3' × 3" ...	D	ஒன்று 5-ந் ..	
1 பெட்டி	மத்தியில் 6789-ம் மேலேயிடது வலமிருபுறம் A-ம் மற்ற மேலிருபுறம் J-ம் வலதுபுறம் 3077 Madras made in Austria-ம் உள்ள மடையல்.	ஒன்று 5-ந் ..	
1 மர சில்பா	மூன்றாம் ...	ஒன்று 5-ந் ..	மதராஸ் துறைமுகத்துக்குள்
5 தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 5-ந் ..	
1 கோண இரும்பு சட்டம்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 6-ந் ..	
1 சேமக்கலன்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 8-ந் ..	
1 மர சில்பா	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 6-ந் ..	
1 பிளாய் கம்பி தூண் உடைந்த ...	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 6-ந் ..	
2 சதுர வளர்ந்த இரும்பு மேம்போடு உலைகள்,	ஒன்று ..	ஒன்று 8-ந் ..	
1 இரும்பு குழாய், 12' × 4"	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 6-ந் ..	
8 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 7-ந் ..	
3 உருண்ட இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 7-ந் ..	
2 தீயாரை கம்பி துண்டுகள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 7-ந் ..	
1 தூண் சில்பா, உடைந்த	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 7-ந் ..	
3 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 8-ந் ..	
2 உருண்ட இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 8-ந் ..	
2 சதுர இரும்பு இருக்கை	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 8-ந் ..	

Port Office, Madras,
9th March 1912.

H. S. BROWN,
for Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons qualified under the examination rules who have passed the type-writing test in the intermediate grade for the permanent vacancy of the First Typist in the Collector's office, Nellore.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Nellore, 23rd February 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for permanent and acting vacancies in the Kistna Collectorate. None but those who are conversant with Telugu need apply.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD,
Ag. Collector.

Office of the Collector of Kistna, Masulipatam.
Camp, Ellore, 15th February 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited from F.A.'s and Matriculates for a clerk's place on Rs. 20 in this Court in a temporary vacancy which is likely to become permanent. A good handwriting is essential. Preference will be given to a candidate that knows shorthand. Applications must contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name and family of the applicant.
(2) His caste or religion.
(3) His residence.
(4) His age.
(5) His relatives in the public service.
(6) Whether the applicant holds any landed property, if so, to what amount of annual value and in what taluk.
(7) Applicant's past and present occupations and the length of service in each, if a public situation.
(8) Examinations passed by the applicant with reference to the Gazette page.
(9) Abstract of any testimonials of qualifications and character held by applicant.

K. S. KOTHANDARAMA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur,
24th February 1912.

WANTED a permanent Draftsman for the Local Fund Assistant Engineer's office, Sivaganga, Ramnad District Board. Salary Rs. 25—1—30, increment being biennial. Service pensionable.

None but those who have passed the Draftsman or Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering need apply.

Applicants should state in their application when they will be prepared to join the appointment, if selected.

Those who are in service should apply through their employers.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th March 1912.

District Board Engineer's Office, Ramnad, at Madura, 4th March 1912. M. V. TIRUMALAI AIYANGAR, *District Board Engineer, Ramnad.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Ranger on Rs. 40 in the Kangundi Minor Estate.

None but those who have served in the Forest Department as Deputy Rangers and Rangers need apply.

Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 31st March 1912.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Forest Branch, South Vellore, 4th March 1912. H. F. ARBUTHNOT, *District Forest Officer, South Vellore.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who are qualified under the Examination rules for the post of a temporary Tracer on Rs. 30 per mensem in the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, Vizagapatam.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, Vizagapatam, 26th February 1912. A. C. LANGSTON, *Superintending Engineer, I Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate, Draftsman or Surveyor and Sub-Overseer examination of the Madras College of Engineering or who hold group certificate in mechanical drawing under the Government Technical Examinations for employment as temporary draftsmen on Rs. 40 per mensem in the Kurnool and Tank Restoration Scheme Divisions of this circle. The appointments are *quasi* permanent and will last for some long time to come.

Bellary, 29th February 1912. P. R. ALLEN, *Superintending Engineer, III Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the present Lower Subordinate Test or the old Sub-Overseer and Surveyor's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a permanent Sub-Overseer, III Grade (Rs. 25—5—35) now vacant in the Kurnool division.

2. Applications should reach the office of the undersigned on or before the 20th March 1912.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle Bellary, 2nd March 1912. P. R. ALLEN, *Superintending Engineer, III Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Sub-Overseer's or Lower Subordinate's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for acting vacancies in the circle.

2. They should reach the undersigned not later than Monday the 18th instant. The selected candidate will have to join forthwith.

3. Preference will be given to those who have had previous experience.

Madras, 7th March 1912. C. W. WOOD, *Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.*

WANTED a temporary Draftsman for the Executive Engineer's Office, West Coast Division. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem. None but qualified men need apply.

Executive Engineer's Office, West Coast Division, Calicut, 20th February 1912. A. CAMPBELL, *Executive Engineer.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who possess the certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras, for the Draftsman's post on Rs. 30 per mensem in the undersigned's office which is likely to fall vacant after a short period. The post is temporary but likely to last for a considerable period. The selected candidate will be appointed on six months' probation. A good working knowledge of English is also necessary.

22nd February 1912. A. W. LUSHINGTON, *Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from *qualified* candidates for appointment as clerks on temporary vacancies in the District Police Office, Kurnool.

The applicants must be able to read Telugu manuscripts.

Copies of any testimonials should be forwarded with each application.

Office of the Superintendent of Police, Kurnool,
16th February 1912.

L. WITHINSHAW,
Ag. Superintendent of Police.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates who have passed the Typewriting Examination and are well acquainted with office routine for Test Clerk's place on Rs. 35 per measem under the Additional Superintendent of this Department. The applicant must be a good typist and be able to keep accounts and prepare bills neatly and accurately. He must also be young, active and fit for hard tour work throughout the Presidency.

Archæological Department, Madras,
26th February 1912.

A. REA,
Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 1st April 1912 for two second-class Vaccinators' posts permanent and acting on Rs. 20—2—30 and one Reserve Vaccinator's post on Rs. 20 in this district. The posts are not pensionable and the selected candidates should subscribe to the provident fund. None but those that are qualified under the examination rules need apply.

Chingleput District Board's Office, Saidapet,
15th February 1912.

L. VIBERT,
President, District Board.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I INTEND moving the High Court after the 26th proximo to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 7th March 1912.

T. V. KRISHNAN NAIR

I THE undersigned beg to inform the public that I have contracted my name from P. VENKATA-NARAYANA RAO into P. V. NARAYANA RAO.

Weltair R.S., 2nd March 1912.

P. V. NARAYANA RAO.

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvency Petition No. 3 of 1912 filed by Guntapalli Venkata Krishnaiah stands posted to 26th March 1912 in the District Court, Guntur.

Guntur, 7th March 1912.

D. V. NARASIMHA SASTRI,
Pleader for Petitioner.

No. 3 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, GUNTUR.

Kalidas Obayya Sastry .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kota Krishnamma and others .. .. *Creditors.*

The petitioner presented the above petition to declare him an insolvent and the petition stands adjourned to 29th March 1912, and anybody who desires to oppose the petition may attend the Court at 11 A.M. on 29th March 1912 either in person or through pleader and file his objections.

2nd March 1912.

N. SITARAMIAH,
Pleader for petitioner.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Friday the 29th March 1912 at 5 P.M. at the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs Ramsay & Co., Ramsay's Buildings, Beach, Madras, when the Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted for consideration, and the following ordinary business will be transacted and any other business that may be brought forward:—

(1) Adoption of the report and accounts.
(2) Appointing Directors in the places of those who retire.
(3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors and fixing his or their remuneration.

(By order of the Board of Directors)

Madras, 12th March 1912.

RAMSAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of —

MAXWELL, J. F., late of Cocanada, who died at Madras on or about the 20th January 1911;

HILL, ARTHUR CHARLES PERCIVAL, late a Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, 10th Ghurka Rifles, Upper Burma, who died at Sedaw on or about the 7th March 1911;

CLINTON, WALTER DOUGLAS, late a Mining Surveyor at Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields, who died at Champion Reefs on or about the 30th June 1911;

LEE, STANDISH, late of Bangalore, who died at Bangalore on or about the 25th October 1911;

hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next-of kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 10th April 1912 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
7th March 1912.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

HERBERT DOUGLAS TAYLOR, I.C.S. (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects limited to the Presidency of Madras of Herbert Douglas Taylor, late of Stanrose, West Byfleet, in the County of Surrey, formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service, retired but now deceased, who died at Prenhete House, Marlborough, in the County of Wilts, on or about the 17th day of September 1911, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate; notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of March 1912 at the undermentioned address after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Herbert Douglas Taylor (deceased) or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice

No 7, Armenian Street, Madras,
23th February 1912.

D. ANNAN,
Administrator of the Estate of H. D. Taylor (deceased).

NOTICE.

EUGENE PHILLIP OAKSHOTT, DECEASED

THE Executor with Probate, to have effect throughout the whole of British India, of the Will and Codicil of EUGENE PHILLIP OAKSHOTT, late of No. 5, Hillcrest Road, Ealing, in the County of Middlesex, and of Madras, who died on the 24th day of September 1911, at No. 5, Hillcrest Road, Ealing, aforesaid, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of March 1912, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said Eugene Phillip Oakshott, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Spencer's Buildings, Madras,
21st February 1912.

J. H. THONGER,
Attorney for Executor.

THE petitioners Majeti China Rethnam, Ramanujayya and Balayya have applied to the Principal District Munsif, Guntur, to adjudge them insolvents under the Act. The application, Insolvency Petition No. 2 of 1912, stands posted to the 29th March 1912. All the creditors are hereby given notice that their objections will be heard on that date.

V. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Pleader for Petitioners.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday, the 19th instant, on account of Telugu New Year's day, being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 11th March 1912.

W. E. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1912 [Price, 6 *pies.*

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 25 of 1911–1912, held on the 23rd February 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

Mr A. S A Westropp, I.C.S.
Commander T. A. L. deBerry, R.I.M.
Mr. S. D. Pears.
Mr. J. A. Boyson.
Sir Hugh S. Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr. A. H. Deane.
Mr. W B Wright, C.I.E.
Mr. J O Robinson.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohomed Abdul Kuddus Sadeha Sahib.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Thaganaya Chetty Garu, B.A.
M R Ry Rao Bahádur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty Garu,

289. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 9th February 1912.

290. Resolved to purchase a motor boat for the use of the Port Trust at a cost of Rs. 4,500 as per specification laid before the Board by the Trust's Chief Engineer, and that Government be asked to sanction the debit of the expenditure to Capital, under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act

291 Read again Port Trust Board's Resolution No. 253, dated the 19th January 1912 Read also subsequent correspondence, between the Chairman of the Port Trust and the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, from which it is now revealed to the Board that that Company have it in contemplation to connect their metre gauge system directly with Madras The Board therefore resolved to cancel Resolution No. 253 as recorded at the meeting dated January 19th, 1912

Resolved that the suggested Madras and Southern Mahratta metre connection with Madras has the strongest support of the Port Trust Board, who see in it possibilities of a great expansion of traffic with the port. The Board are strongly of opinion that, in view of this consideration, any new and enlarged Beach station facilities that may be designed must give joint accommodation on equal terms to the metre traffic of both Railways, so far as intended for, or emanating from, the harbour. For in the Board's opinion the import and export Railway traffic with the harbour must have the first consideration. The Board recognise that the South Indian Railway has a right to accommodation for its Madras City traffic to the extent of the area now in its ownership. But they consider that, *save and except for purposes of the harbour traffic of both Railways*, they would not be justified in alienating any of the land now in their possession, in Trust for harbour purposes.

Resolved also that, so far as advised, the Port Trust Board are not prepared to alienate any of the land in their trusteeship until the general considerations just enunciated shall have been accepted by both Railways and found to commend themselves to Government.

292. Read again G O No 183, Marine, dated 12th June 1911, sanctioning an estimate for Rupees 9,14,000 for part of the projected 3,000 lineal feet of ship quay on the western face of Madras Harbour sufficient to accommodate one vessel.

Read also the Chairman's reply No. 930, dated the 28th September 1911, to Marine Department Memorandum No 461-I, dated the 15th May 1911, in which he stated that for a sum of Rs. 13,00,000, in place of the sanctioned Rs. 9,14,000, the quay might be made to accommodate two vessels at a time instead of one.

Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, dated 21st February 1912, explaining that, in the light of experience so far gained on the work, a length of 1,030 feet of the quay—or of about one-third of its entire length, sufficient to accommodate two vessels—might be completed for Rs. 10,23,500 for which he submitted an estimate.

Resolved to approve of the Rs. 10,23,500 estimate for one-third of the length of the projected ship quay, subject to funds becoming available in a duly sanctioned budget estimate from time to time, and that Government be asked to sanction the estimate, under section 76, as well as its debit to capital under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act—subject always to the condition of funds being made available regularly.

283. Read a note by the Chairman submitting for consideration a draft of revised rules for regulating the landing and shipment of explosives at the Port of Madras Read also a draft letter by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department

Resolved to adopt the draft letter submitting the draft rules for approval of Government.

284. Read a note by the Chairman submitting an application for leave from Mr. R. Graham, Traffic Manager, and proposing certain arrangements during his absence

Resolved that, subject to the sanction of Government, which is necessary under section 30 of the Madras Port Trust Act, the arrangements proposed in the Chairman's note be approved.

285. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, endorsed by the Chairman applying for sanction to an expenditure of Rs 533, to be incurred in 1911-1912, for the supply of uniform to certain members of his staff

Resolved that the expenditure be sanctioned.

286. Recorded statement showing purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which information was received during January 1912.

287. Recorded Chart showing soundings and dredging for the month of January 1912.

288. The following statement comparing Harbour dues collected in and up to the end of January 1912, with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of January 1912.

	1911.			1912.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour Receipts—						
(i) Dues on imports	42,860	1	1	43,253	6	4
(ii) Dues on exports	14,985	6	8	21,245	11	6
(iii) Dues on ships' provisions	69	0	0	34	10	0
(iv) Storage, ordinary imports	2,929	5	9	4,981	14	0
(v) Storage, ordinary exports	91	2	9	524	5	11
(vi) Storage, special imports	1,146	12	8	802	10	0
(vii) Storage, special exports	281	6	0	173	14	0
(viii) Railway terminal charges	3,774	1	6	2,036	15	9
(ix) Cranage	12,334	14	2	19,011	1	1
(x) Porterage, special	941	0	11	526	9	4
(xi) Demurrage	67	3	0	— 149	10	0
II. Rents and Tolls—						
(i) Rents of properties	119	7	7	993	7	9
(ii) Railway tolls	1,100	0	0	3,350	0	0
III. Sales and Penalties—						
(i) Water sold to boats	1,170	14	9	1,184	8	2
(ii) Do. to works	99	6	0	216	0	0
(iii) Fines and penalties	39	9	0	45	7	3
V. Interest—						
Interest on investments	429	0	11	426	0	11
VI. Miscellaneous—						
(i) Profit on investments	...			...		
(ii) Items awaiting adjustments	1	0	0	1	0	0
(iii) Commission on Corporation timber license fees	529	6	0	493	0	0
Total	62,595	13	10	1,01,149	14	0

	Actuals of 1910-1911.			Actuals of 1911-1912.			Increase or decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April	88,913	12	3	77,053	0	3	— 5,860	7	0
May	89,012	1	7	84,344	4	6	— 4,667	13	2
June	88,609	14	3	76,763	15	2	— 11,845	15	1
July	87,326	4	0	79,502	10	9	— 7,873	9	6
August	77,321	10	10	65,278	3	3	— 12,051	7	7
September	71,359	5	7	71,573	6	6	+ 214	2	11
October	71,106	6	9	71,950	2	6	+ 843	11	8
November	86,791	10	5	95,803	4	11	+ 9,011	10	6
December	91,557	6	6	87,436	8	9	— 4,120	13	1
January	92,095	13	10	1,01,146	14	0	+ 18,564	0	2
Total	9,91,644	5	0	8,10,867	13	2	— 20,776	7	10

289. Recorded a *nil* statement of estimates sanctioned since the 9th February 1912

360. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 22nd February 1912, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	2,70,200	2,88,337	14	5
Provident Fund Account	1,52,500	1,588	12	6
Deposit Fund Account	18,200	926	5	10
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	67,500	2,256	2	8
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	38,500	816	2	2
Pilotage Fund Account	75,100	3,476	3	0
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil.*	21,037	1	8

Port Trust Office, Madras,
8th March 1912

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

TO

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1912. [Price 6 pies

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1912	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max	Min	Solar Maximum Exposure	Humidity.	Wind: Travelling direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine	General weather
	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
March.													
4th Mon.	29·887	85·1	79·1	94·0	78·8	138·3	76	S. by E.	220	..	20	10·5	Fine.
5th Tues	·850	86·2	78·4	94·8	79·1	140·0	73	S. by E	291	..	5	10·3	Do
6th Wed	·813	83·4	79·1	90·8	78·0	139·6	78	S.S.E	174	..	45	8·6	Fine with passing clouds.
7th Thurs	·837	82·6	77·4	91·0	76·5	137·2	78	S.S.E	158	..	18	9·3	Fine
8th Fri	·841	82·7	74·8	93·6	73·4	139·6	67	S.S.E.	140	..	70	8·9	Do.
9th Sat.	·968	81·9	75·7	91·1	72·6	135·6	77	S.E. by S.	126	..	5	10·8	Do.
10th Sun	·967	84·4	74·5	96·8	72·9	135·4	71	E.	118	..	18	8·1	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2·83 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·23 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 11th March 1912.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

11-8-12-2

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1912. [Price, 1 anna.

UNCLAIMED SUMS IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882, the Small Cause Court at Madras has, whoh the previous sanction of the High Court, made certain rules to regulate the mode of accounting for and dealing with moneys paid into Court, and notice is hereby given, under rule 23 of the said rules, that, unless the parties interested in the undermentioned sums prefer their claims on or before the 31st March ensuing, the sums will become liable to be credited to Government.

DECREE OR ORDER.

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
99 Q_2 ..	2nd Jan. 1908 ..	14825—07 ..	7 0 0	25 R_2 ..	13th Jan. 1908 ..	7977—07 ..	2 0 0
100 Q_2 ..	2nd ,, ..	16706—07 ..	1 8 0		13th ,, ..	16853—06 ..	4 0 0
101 Q_2 ..	2nd ,, ..	16638—07 ..	0 4 0	30 R_2 ..	13th ,, ..	8678—07 ..	1 8 0
	2nd ,, ..	12117—07 ..	0 0 0	33 R_2 ..	13th ,, ..	11447—05 ..	2 0 0
	2nd ,, ..	12709—07 ..	3 0 0	35 R_2 ..	13th ,, ..	17190—06 ..	4 0 0
103 Q_2 ..	2nd ,, ..	13314—06 ..	2 0 0	37 R_2 ..	14th ,, ..	12218—06 ..	12 0 0
108 Q_2 ..	2nd ,, ..	19932—06 ..	2 0 0	45 R_2 ..	15th ,, ..	3937—06 ..	5 0 0
	2nd ,, ..	907—06 ..	1 8 0		16th ,, ..	19547—07 ..	3 0 0
113 Q_2 ..	2nd ,, ..	18734—05 ..	* 3 0 0	53 R_2 ..	17th ,, ..	3600—07 ..	4 0 0
128 Q_2 ..	6th ,, ..	13671—07 ..	36 12 0	62 R_2 ..	18th ,, ..	14756—06 ..	1 8 0
130 Q_2 ..	6th ,, ..	4858—06 ..	4 0 0	63 R_2 ..	18th ,, ..	4975—03 ..	2 0 0
134 Q_2 ..	6th ,, ..	15408—07 ..	1 8 0	64 R_2 ..	18th ,, ..	13761—06 ..	0 0 9
138 Q_2 ..	7th ,, ..	16868—07 ..	2 0 0	68 R_2 ..	19th ,, ..	14701—06 ..	† 5 0 0
139 Q_2 ..	7th ,, ..	11747—06 ..	4 0 0	67 R_2 ..	20th ,, ..	9439—06 ..	4 0 0
144 Q_2 ..	8th ,, ..	13863—07 ..	2 0 0		21st ,, ..	9406—06 ..	2 0 0
147 Q_2 ..	8th ,, ..	3921—07 ..	32 0 0	74 R_2 ..	21st ,, ..	3309—07 ..	2 0 0
160 Q_2 ..	9th ,, ..	17293—06 ..	1 8 0	79 R_2 ..	22nd ,, ..	1333—07 ..	0 1 0
2 R_3 ..	9th ,, ..	12918—06 ..	3 0 0	82 R_2 ..	21st ,, ..	12709—07 ..	0 0 0
3 R_3 ..	9th ,, ..	12934—07 ..	4 0 0	86 R_2 ..	23rd ,, ..	D. No. 409 ..	5 0 0
13 R_3 ..	10th ,, ..	4403—07 ..	8 0 0	93 R_2 ..	23rd ,, ..	20725—06 ..	4 14 0
15 R_3 ..	10th ,, ..	1837—07 ..	2 0 0		23rd ,, ..	D. No. 422 ..	50 0 0
16 R_3 ..	10th ,, ..	11068—07 ..	7 0 0		23rd ,, ..	1412—06 ..	1 8 0
	11th ,, ..	18330—06 ..	1 8 0	94 R_2 ..	24th ,, ..	3850—07 ..	1 8 0
	11th ,, ..	17096—07 ..	3 8 0	95 R_2 ..	24th* ,, ..	19031—06 ..	2 0 0
20 R_3 ..	11th ,, ..	13915—07 ..	4 0 0	97 R_2 ..	27th ,, ..	3482—07 ..	4 0 0

* Details

† Attached in S No. 18510—11.

DECREE OR ORDER—*contd.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
99 Ex.	27th Jan. 1908	12417—07	5 0 0	13 T.	19th Mar. 1908	4493—07	5 0 0
100 Ex.	28th "	D. No. 43 of	4 0 0	17 T.	13th "	3357—08	5 0 0
101 Ex.	29th "	4335—05	4 0 0	21 T.	14th "	8078—07	1 8 0
102 Ex.	3rd Feb. 1908	Ex. 4 of—07	10 0 0	22 T.	14th "	12238—08	12 0 0
103 Ex.	3rd "	12714—07	5 0 0	23 T.	14th "	Ex. 152—07	3 0 0
104 Ex.	3rd "	11884—07	5 0 0	25 T.	14th "	13212—07	4 0 0
105 Ex.	4th "	11741—05	8 0 0	26 T.	16th "	1871—07	2 0 0
106 Ex.	4th "	12415—07	2 0 0	28 T.	16th "	15353—08	4 0 0
107 Ex.	5th "	12.34—07	2 0 0	31 T.	16th "	17198—08	4 0 0
108 Ex.	6th "	15139—07	2 0 0	33 T.	16th "	16011—06	7 0 0
109 Ex.	7th "	115—07	3 12 0	32 T.	17th "	2800—07	4 0 0
110 Ex.	6th "	12866—07	10 0 0	42 T.	17th "	10521—07	2 0 0
		14[illegible]—06	1 12 0	40 T.	17th "	3[illegible]—08	20 7 0
134 Ex.	7th "	86 1—07	7 0 0	43 T.	17th "	10517—07	3 0 0
140 Ex.	8th "	154 8—07	1 8 0	46 T.	17th "	11813—07	2 0 0
141 Ex.	8th "	8446—07	2 0 0	47 T.	18th "	13614—07	4 0 0
142 Ex.	8th "	11782—06	1 8 0	40 T.	18th "	16816—05	5 0 0
144 Ex.	8th "	O. S. 82—09, District Manuf. Cuddalore.	7 0 0	48 T.	18th "	659—08	2 0 0
				85 T.	19th "	10432—07	5 0 0
				64 T.	20th "	1256—08	2 0 0
				66 T.	20th "	D. No. 1336	6 0 0
				69 T.	21st "	1423—08	1 8 0
141 Ex.	10th "	5931—07	25 0 0	71 T.	21st "	15191—06	6 0 0
142 Ex.	10th "	14193—07	1 8 0	73 T.	23rd "	12709—01	3 0 0
143 Ex.	10th "	14.31—07	4 0 0	76 T.	23rd "	D. No. 1378	60 0 0
144 Ex.	11th "	3357—08	8 0 0	19 T.	24th "	2741—08	‡ 1 12 6
145 Ex.	11th "	1137—07	2 0 0	81 T.	25th "	12213—07	10 0 0
146 Ex.	11th "	11040—07	7 0 0	84 T.	25th "	10708—07	1 8 0
147 Ex.	12th "	10435—06	1 8 0	85 T.	25th "	14706—06	1 8 0
148 Ex.	12th "	6[illegible]—07	1 8 0	87 T.	26th "	12217—01	* 6 0 0
149 Ex.	12th "	12[illegible]—01	4 0 0	93 T.	3rd April 1908	4556—06	4 0 0
150 Ex.	12th "	7[illegible]—07	2 0 0	97 T.	4th "	14856—01	7 0 0
151 Ex.	13th "	11[illegible]—07	3 8 0	31 T.	6th "	10824—07	2 0 0
20 Ex.	17th "	D. No. 679	4 7 0	17 T.	6th "	92—09 District Manuf. Cuddalore.	7 0 0
		1[illegible]—07	2 8 0				
		1[illegible]—06	12 0 0				
		12[illegible]—06	4 0 0				
		17186—07	‡ 15 0 0				
		13.32—07	4 8 0				
		4[illegible]—0	4 0 0	74 T.	8th "	2530—10	2 0 0
		13 14—07	4 0 0	25 T.	8th "	3710—07	3 0 0
		10021—07	3 0 0	27 T.	8th "	11031—07	10 0 0
		5137—06	4 0 0	47 T.	8th "	3327—07	3 0 0
		11 No. 741	15 0 0	48 T.	8th "	4.93—08	3 0 0
		10.1—06	5 0 0	49 T.	9th "	13256—07	1 8 0
		9[illegible]—01	2 8 0	50 T.	9th "	Ex. 182—07	8 0 0
		7[illegible]—07	3 0 0	52 T.	9th "	13178—06	12 0 0
		8130—04	20 0 0	53 T.	9th "	15731—05	3 0 0
		12[illegible]—06	2 0 0	56 T.	9th "	13915—01	2 0 0
		12[illegible]—07	3 0 0	54 T.	10th "	11429—06	1 8 0
		D. No. 84	50 0 0	42 T.	10th "	16841—06	2 8 0
		D. No. 2	3 0 0	11 T.	10th "	12232—07	‡ 8 0 0
		137[illegible]—05	1 8 0	3 T.	13th "	2557—06	5 0 0
		2[illegible]—07	5 8 0	4 T.	13th "	11098—07	3 8 0
		1[illegible]—05	3 0 0	4 T.	11th "	11[illegible]—07	7 0 0
		12[illegible]—07	10 0 0	7 T.	11th "	2053—08	1 8 0
		10[illegible]—07	1 8 0	9 T.	11th "	10517—07	3 0 0
		12[illegible]—07	1 8 0	13 T.	11th "	14739—07	4 0 0
		6[illegible]—0	2 12 0	15 T.	14th "	12460—06	4 0 0
103 Ex.	3rd Mar. 1908	14[illegible]—07	7 0 0	16 T.	15th "	16551—06	4 0 0
105 Ex.	3rd "	10973—06	8 0 0	18 T.	15th "	17170—06	4 0 0
108 Ex.	3rd "	1279—08	7 10 0	27 T.	15th "	10165—07	4 0 0
114 Ex.	3rd "	D. No. 2	21 0 0	22 T.	15th "	6[illegible]—08	6 0 0
102 Ex.	4th "	15[illegible]—07	1 2 0	58 T.	16th "	13614—07	4 0 0
114 Ex.	5th "	43 5—05	4 0 0	28 T.	16th "	3[illegible]—07	4 0 0
126 Ex.	5th "	27115—07	2 0 0	32 T.	16th "	10822—06	8 2 0
127 Ex.	6th "	14068—07	10 0 0	36 T.	16th "	6[illegible]—07	1 11 6
113 Ex.	6th "	90—09, District Manuf. Cuddalore.	7 0 0	48 T.	21st "	1[illegible]—08	1 8 0
				62 T.	21st "	15[illegible]—06	§ 5 0 0
				63 T.	21st "	15485—07	6 0 0
124 Ex.	7th "	11251—07	2 0 0	48 T.	22nd "	9785—07	2 8 0
126 Ex.	7th "	1[illegible]—07	2 0 0	61 T.	22nd "	1537—07	2 0 0
132 Ex.	8th "	14[illegible]—06	2 0 0	51 T.	22nd "	15846—05	6 8 0
134 Ex.	8th "	8736—07	3 0 0	62 T.	23rd "	614—07	2 0 0
135 Ex.	8th "	5[illegible]—08	8 0 0	66 T.	23rd "	12709—07	3 0 0
144 Ex.	10th "	11068—07	7 0 0	65 T.	23rd "	12[illegible]—06	1 8 0
149 Ex.	10th "	12[illegible]—07	4 0 0	64 T.	24th "	14[illegible]—07	1 8 0
	11th "	14[illegible]—07	1 0 0	70 T.	24th "	15.91—06	6 0 0
	11th "	11068—07	3 8 0	79 T.	27th "	12413—07	10 0 0
	11th "	14841—06	4 0 0	71 T.	27th "	12[illegible]—07	5 0 0
	11th "	621—07	1 8 0	75 T.	27th "	1356—08	2 0 0
	12th "	15078—07	2 12 6	76 T.	27th "	12217—07	6 0 0
				77 T.	27th "	10108—07	3 8 0

* Details—Attached in S. No. 13078—07 (class).
‡ Do.do.
† Details—Attached in O.S. No. 456—08, District Manuf, Karur.
§ Attached in S. No. 10619—11.

DECREE OR ORDER—*cont.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
84 U_3 ..	30th April 1908.	10015—06 ..	2 0 0	112 V_3 ..	6th June 1908 ..	6827—08 ..	3 0 0
86 U_3 ..	30th ,, ..	16956—07 ..	2 0 0	113 V_3 ..	10th ,, ..	14795—07 ..	5 0 0
88 U_3 ..	30th ,, ..	3585—07 ..	10 0 0	114 V_3 ..	10th ,, ..	4587—08 ..	5 0 0
87 U_3 ..	1st May 1908 ..	4048—08 ..	3 0 0	116 V_3 ..	10th ,, ..	13211—06 ..	2 0 0
88 U_3 ..	1st ,, ..	4458—05 ..	4 0 0	118 V_3 ..	10th ,, ..	14827—08 ..	8 0 0
90 U_3 ..	2nd ,, ..	17317—07 ..	2 0 0	123 V_3 ..	11th ,, ..	16454—07 ..	2 0 0
93 U_3 ..	2nd ,, ..	15429—05 ..	6 5 5	123 V_3 ..	11th ,, ..	2044—08 ..	7 0 0
97 U_3 ..	7th ,, ..	7-08—07 ..	3 0 0	127 V_3 ..	11th ,, ..	13432—07 ..	4 0 0
101 U_3 ..	4th ,, ..	16254—07 ..	2 0 0	134 V_3 ..	15th ,, ..	621—07 ..	1 0 0
107 U_3 ..	6th ,, ..	D No. 1984 ..	7 0 0	138 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	Ejt. 132—01 ..	3 0 0
108 U_3 ..	6th ,, ..	6236—07 ..	0 0 0	135 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	13295—08 ..	32 0 0
109 U_3 ..	6th ,, ..	14010—07 ..	0 6 0	141 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	18189—06 ..	3 6 0
110 U_3 ..	6th ,, ..	14015—07 ..	4 0 0	143 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	2498—08 ..	‡5 0 0
113 U_3 ..	7th ,, ..	1705—08 ..	10 0 0	148 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	3467—06 ..	8 0 0
118 U_3 ..	9th ,, ..	8710—07 ..	0 0 0	8 W_3 ..	16th ,, ..	11845—07 ..	1 6 0
123 U_3 ..	8th ,, ..	4203—05 ..	0 8 0	6 W_3 ..	16th ,, ..	10918—07 ..	2 8 0
125 U_3 ..	9th ,, ..	1497—08 ..	4 0 0	7 W_3 ..	16th ,, ..	2002—08 ..	41 8 0
126 U_3 ..	9th ,, ..	13384—07 ..	1 0 0	8 W_3 ..	16th ,, ..	13841—07 ..	†10 0 0
127 U_3 ..	9th ,, ..	15134—05 ..	*2 0 0	12 W_3 ..	17th ,, ..	18406—07 ..	2 0 0
133 U_3 ..	11th ,, ..	13841—08 ..	2 0 0	13 W_3 ..	17th ,, ..	1969—08 ..	5 0 0
135 U_3 ..	11th ,, ..	11248—05 ..	2 0 0	13 W_3 ..	17th ,, ..	11337—07 ..	3 0 0
142 U_3 ..	13th ,, ..	4199—07 ..	5 0 0	14 W_3 ..	18th ,, ..	5095—07 ..	5 2 0
0 V_3 ..	13th ,, ..	11060—07 ..	2 0 0	17 W_3 ..	18th ,, ..	D No 2231..	5 0 0
4 V_3 ..	13th ,, ..	D. No. 2133 ..	1 8 0	19 W_3 ..	19th ,, ..	19731—06 ..	‡2 0 0
6 V_3 ..	13th ,, ..	9146—05 ..	8 0 0	24 W_3 ..	22nd ,, ..	142—08 ..	1 8 0
8 V_3 ..	13th ,, ..	8578—07 ..	1 8 0	26 W_3 ..	22nd ,, ..	758—07 ..	8 0 0
14 V_3 ..	14th ,, ..	821—07 ..	1 8 0	29 W_3 ..	22nd ,, ..	2927—08 ..	3 0 0
15 V_3 ..	14th ,, ..	2887—07 ..	5 0 0	31 W_3 ..	22nd ,, ..	13686—07 ..	8 0 0
20 V_3 ..	15th ,, ..	Ejt. 132—07 ..	5 0 0	34 W_3 ..	23rd ,, ..	2327—07 ..	1 0 0
20 V_3 ..	15th ,, ..	13228—06 ..	12 0 0	35 W_3 ..	23rd ,, ..	15840—05 ..	0 8 0
22 V_3 ..	15th ,, ..	14671—04 ..	0 0 0	38 W_3 ..	23rd ,, ..	1837—07 ..	0 0 0
27 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	1797—08 ..	3 0 0	42 W_3 ..	25th ,, ..	D No. 2848 ..	0 8 0
29 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	13614—07 ..	4 0 0	43 W_3 ..	29th ,, ..	12213—07 ..	†10 0 0
32 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	1284—08 ..	†10 0 0	44 W_3 ..	29th ,, ..	1273—04 ..	1 8 0
30 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	935—08 ..	5 0 0	47 W_3 ..	29th ,, ..	6362—08 ..	2 0 0
33 V_3 ..	16th ,, ..	17196—06 ..	4 0 0	50 W_3 ..	1st July 1908 ..	13214—07 ..	4 0 0
37 V_3 ..	18th ,, ..	1811—06 ..	5 0 0	52 W_3 ..	2nd ,, ..	2274—08 ..	2 0 0
37 V_3 ..	18th ,, ..	6969—08 ..	5 0 0	59 W_3 ..	5th ,, ..	4365—06 ..	4 0 0
38 V_3 ..	18th ,, ..	13202—07 ..	4 0 0	67 W_3 ..	7th ,, ..	O S. 92—06, Fishri Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0
39 V_3 ..	18th ,, ..	1637—07 ..	5 0 0				
40 V_3 ..	18th ,, ..	3809—07 ..	4 0 0				
42 V_3 ..	19th ,, ..	D. No. 2272 ..	31 0 0				
45 V_3 ..	20th ,, ..	4502—08 ..	1 8 0	73 W_3 ..	8th ,, ..	16254—07 ..	1 0 0
48 V_3 ..	20th ,, ..	3125—08 ..	1 8 0	73 W_3 ..	8th ,, ..	15734—08 ..	*2 0 0
50 V_3 ..	20th ,, ..	15948—08 ..	5 0 0	78 W_3 ..	9th ,, ..	13854—07 ..	1 8 0
52 V_3 ..	21st ,, ..	11007—06 ..	3 8 0	79 W_3 ..	9th ,, ..	6887—08 ..	0 8 0
54 V_3 ..	21st ,, ..	11929—07 ..	0 8 0	80 W_3 ..	9th ,, ..	1813—05 ..	2 8 0
54 V_3 ..	21st ,, ..	1123—08 ..	1 8 0	81 W_3 ..	9th ,, ..	12282—01 ..	4 0 0
55 V_3 ..	21st ,, ..	15588—07 ..	0 0 0	81 W_3 ..	9th ,, ..	3174—03 ..	1 0 0
55 V_3 ..	21st ,, ..	4158—05 ..	1 8 0	90 W_3 ..	10th ,, ..	15811—03 ..	0 8 0
58 V_3 ..	22nd ,, ..	12280—07 ..	2 0 0	91 W_3 ..	10th ,, ..	14740—07 ..	1 8 0
52 V_3 ..	23rd ,, ..	1386—08 ..	2 0 0	97 W_3 ..	13th ,, ..	4475—08 ..	§2 0 0
63 V_3 ..	23rd ,, ..	844—07 ..	2 0 0	102 W_3 ..	13th ,, ..	Dn. No 3091..	4 0 0
64 V_3 ..	23rd ,, ..	10703—07 ..	1 8 0	109 W_3 ..	14th ,, ..	3557—08 ..	3 0 0
67 V_3 ..	24th ,, ..	12236—06 ..	1 8 0	112 W_3 ..	15th ,, ..	Ejt. 132—01 ..	3 0 0
68 V_3 ..	24th ,, ..	12213—07 ..	10 0 0	117 W_3 ..	15th ,, ..	1324—04 ..	12 0 0
69 V_3 ..	24th ,, ..	2373—08 ..	2 0 0	111 W_3 ..	15th ,, ..	6484—08 ..	20 0 0
73 V_3 ..	25th ,, ..	8382—08 ..	2 0 0	120 W_3 ..	16th ,, ..	2380—08 ..	5 0 0
74 V_3 ..	25th ,, ..	8932—07 ..	†25 8 0	121 W_3 ..	16th ,, ..	15229—07 ..	1 8 0
78 V_3 ..	29th ,, ..	3813—08 ..	3 0 0	128 W_3 ..	17th ,, ..	1880—08 ..	§2 0 0
78 V_3 ..	29th ,, ..	7782—06 ..	2 8 0	129 W_3 ..	17th ,, ..	2110—07 ..	3 0 0
78 V_3 ..	29th ,, ..	8370—08 ..	2 8 0	132 W_3 ..	20th ,, ..	11196—06 ..	4 0 0
78 V_3 ..	1st June 1908	3179—08 ..	2 8 0	143 W_3 ..	23rd ,, ..	15815—05 ..	5 0 0
78 V_3 ..	2nd ,, ..	4048—08 ..	2 0 0	143 W_3 ..	20th ,, ..	1427—07 ..	3 0 0
80 V_3 ..	2nd ,, ..	1682—06 ..	8 10 0	116 W_3 ..	21st ,, ..	1423—08 ..	1 8 0
88 V_3 ..	4th ,, ..	849—08 ..	2 8 0	147 W_3 ..	21st ,, ..	1366—08 ..	4 0 0
89 V_3 ..	4th ,, ..	92—1906, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0	149 W_3 ..	21st ,, ..	*10681—06 ..	5 0 0
				148 W_3 ..	21st ,, ..	1840—07 ..	0 0 0
				0 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	3500—07 ..	0 0 0
				12 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	7637—05 ..	†2 8 0
93 V_3 ..	4th ,, ..	D No. 9447 ..	32 0 0	12 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	6804—05 ..	†8 12 0
92 V_3 ..	4th ,, ..	D No. 2449 ..	21 0 0	12 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	†741—05 ..	†2 1 0
				12 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	9499—03 ..	†2 12 0
90 V_3 ..	6th ,, ..	4356—05 ..	4 0 0	12 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	Ejt 145—07 ..	†3 4 0
82 V_3 ..	6th ,, ..	14439—07 ..	4 0 0	12 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	19527—06 ..	†3 4 0
94 V_3 ..	6th ,, ..	18398—02 ..	2 8 0	12 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	Ejt 80—07 ..	†4 0 0
85 V_3 ..	9th ,, ..	13374—07 ..	1 8 0	32 X_3 ..	31th ,, ..	Ejt 241—01 ..	†1 8 0
98 V_3 ..	9th ,, ..	14841—06 ..	2 0 0	12 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	18779—06 ..	†1 14 0
100 V_3 ..	9th ,, ..	14734—08 ..	*8 0 0	33 X_3 ..	24th ,, ..	10875—07 ..	†4 12 0
101 V_3 ..	9th ,, ..	3203—08 ..	5 0 0	15 X_3 ..	27th ,, ..	8389—05 ..	2 0 0
103 V_3 ..	9th ,, ..	D. No 2014 ..	4 0 0	17 X_3 ..	27th ,, ..	17932—07 ..	7 8 0

* Detain—Attached in O S No 454—03, District Munsif, Karur.
† Detain,
‡ Detain as per order of H H. the Chief Judge, dated 1st July 1909.
§ Attached in S. No. 13518—11.

DECREE OR ORDER—*cont.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
17 X_2 ..	27th July 1908 ..	9/16—07 ..	3 8 0	79 Y_2 ..	15th Sept. 1908 ..	3667—06 ..	5 0 0
20 X_2 ..	28th " ..	12213—07 ..	10 0 0	79 Y_3 ..	16th " ..	8064—06 ..	4 0 0
20 X_3 ..	28th " ..	9/15—07 ..	3 8 0	79 Y_4 ..	16th " ..	16011—06 ..	7 0 0
20 X_4 ..	28th " ..	11941—07 ..	2 0 0	80 Y_2 ..	17th " ..	7849—08 ..	2 0 0
20 X_5 ..	28th " ..	11946—07 ..	2 0 0	89 Y_2 ..	18th " ..	38761—06 ..	†2 0 0
22 X_2 ..	29th " ..	11960—07 ..	14 0 0	94 Y_2 ..	21st " ..	12438—07 ..	2 0 0
24 X_2 ..	31st " ..	12730—08 ..	1 8 0	95 Y_2 ..	21st " ..	12214—07 ..	4 0 0
26 X_2 ..	1st Aug. 1908 ..	10698—04 ..	3 14 0	100 Y_2 ..	21st " ..	1423—08 ..	1 8 0
28 X_2 ..	1st " ..	12571—07 ..	2 2 0	101 Y_2 ..	21st " ..	738—07 ..	3 0 0
28 X_3 ..	1st " ..	3739—08 ..	11 8 0	102 Y_2 ..	21st " ..	D. No 4119 ..	5 0 0
27 X_2 ..	2nd " ..	8061—06 ..	2 0 0	103 Y_2 ..	21st " ..	13086—07 ..	5 0 0
33 X_2 ..	4th " ..	4325—05 ..	4 0 0	105 Y_2 ..	22nd " ..	3117—07 ..	2 8 0
36 X_2 ..	5th " ..	†360—08 ..	5 0 0	106 Y_2 ..	22nd " ..	13354—06 ..	2 0 0
44 X_2 ..	6th " ..	9328—07 ..	1 12 0	107 Y_2 ..	22nd " ..	12003—07 ..	2 0 0
50 X_2 ..	8th " ..	†384—06 ..	0 5 0	108 Y_2 ..	23rd " ..	9464—08 ..	2 4 0
54 X_2 ..	8th " ..	D. No 3101 ..	7 8 0	109 Y_2 ..	23rd " ..	3462—09 ..	1 8 0
58 X_2 ..	10th " ..	40123—06 ..	5 0 0	110 Y_2 ..	24th " ..	15846—06 ..	5 0 0
56 X_2 ..	10th " ..	7402—08 ..	2 8 0	112 Y_2 ..	28th " ..	12212—07 ..	10 0 0
60 X_2 ..	10th " ..	15134—05 ..	*5 0 0	117 Y_2 ..	28th " ..	7409—06 ..	2 8 0
64 X_2 ..	10th " ..	92—09, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0	118 Y_2 ..	28th " ..	4128—08 ..	14 14 0
				119 Y_2 ..	28th " ..	13018—07 ..	2 0 0
				121 Y_2 ..	29th " ..	12201—06 ..	15 0 0
				122 Y_2 ..	29th " ..	D. No. 4194 ..	5 0 0
				124 Y_2 ..	30th " ..	10836—10 ..	11 14 3
67 X_2 ..	11th " ..	13334—07 ..	1 8 0	125 Y_2 ..	1st Oct. 1908 ..	5013—08 ..	10 0 0
70 X_2 ..	11th " ..	9173—08 ..	2 0 0	130 Y_2 ..	3rd " ..	1006—08 ..	1 8 0
71 X_2 ..	11th " ..	13232—07 ..	4 0 0	131 Y_2 ..	3rd " ..	6509—08 ..	1 7 0
72 X_2 ..	11th " ..	2456—07 ..	2 8 0	134 Y_2 ..	4th " ..	8120—07 ..	1 8 0
82 X_2 ..	13th " ..	2071—08 ..	9 0 0	135 Y_2 ..	6th " ..	435—09 ..	4 0 0
83 X_2 ..	14th " ..	Et 132—07 ..	3 0 0	143 Y_2 ..	6th " ..	O. S. 92—09, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0
84 X_2 ..	14th " ..	13228—06 ..	22 0 0				
89 X_2 ..	15th " ..	14796—07 ..	1 8 0				
93 X_2 ..	15th " ..	2380—08 ..	6 8 0				
94 X_2 ..	15th " ..	8956—08 ..	20 0 0				
97 X_2 ..	17th " ..	895—1898 ..	2 0 0	144 Y_2 ..	7th " ..	9858—08 ..	2 0 0
98 X_2 ..	17th " ..	11546—07 ..	1 8 0	148 Y_2 ..	7th " ..	9805—08 ..	4 0 0
100 X_2 ..	17th " ..	7159—08 ..	5 0 0	147 Y_2 ..	7th " ..	4006—08 ..	2 8 0
109 X_2 ..	17th " ..	16011—05 ..	7 0 0	3 Z_2 ..	8th " ..	4093—08 ..	3 0 0
106 X_2 ..	18th " ..	3857—09 ..	8 0 0	8 Z_2 ..	9th " ..	3337—08 ..	5 0 0
108 X_2 ..	18th " ..	1335—09 ..	2 0 0	9 Z_2 ..	9th " ..	16734—06 ..	*3 0 0
108 X_3 ..	18th " ..	10000—06 ..	4 0 0	11 Z_2 ..	9th " ..	1037—07 ..	2 0 0
109 X_2 ..	18 h " ..	3403—08 ..	2 0 0	11 Z_3 ..	9th " ..	19208—06 ..	4 0 0
110 X_2 ..	18th " ..	16151—06 ..	12 0 0	11	9th " ..	19409—08 ..	2 0 0
111 X_2 ..	19th " ..	11156—08 ..	4 8 0	13	9th " ..	3173—08 ..	5 0 0
112 X_2 ..	19th " ..	15346—08 ..	5 0 0	19	10th " ..	7408—08 ..	2 8 0
114 X_2 ..	21st " ..	16965—07 ..	8 0 0	22 Z_2 ..	12th " ..	13354—07 ..	1 8 0
115 X_2 ..	21st " ..	5329—08 ..	10 0 0	25 Z_2 ..	13th " ..	10401—08 ..	2 0 0
116 X_2 ..	21st " ..	8775—07 ..	2 0 0	26 Z_2 ..	14th " ..	14354—07 ..	8 0 0
125 X_2 ..	22nd " ..	14414—08 ..	1 8 0	27 Z_2 ..	13th " ..	7410—07 ..	2 0 0
129 X_2 ..	23rd " ..	12210—07 ..	2 0 0	28 Z_2 ..	14th " ..	1555—08 ..	6 0 0
130 X_2 ..	25th " ..	6382—08 ..	2 0 0	32 Z_2 ..	14th " ..	8498—07 ..	8 0 0
134 X_2 ..	27th " ..	14317—07 ..	2 8 0	37 Z_2 ..	15th " ..	15040—04 ..	22 0 0
139 X_2 ..	28th " ..	12213—07 ..	10 0 0	40 Z_2 ..	14th " ..	8446—08 ..	5 0 0
140 X_2 ..	28th " ..	7109—08 ..	2 8 0	48 Z_2 ..	15th " ..	9729—08 ..	2 0 0
141 X_2 ..	1st Sept. 1908 ..	8743—08	2 0 0	51 Z_2 ..	16th " ..	7982—08 ..	16 0 0
144 X_2 ..	3rd " ..	1537—07 ..	2 0 0	52 Z_2 ..	16th " ..	Et. 132—07 ..	2 0 0
145 X_2 ..	1st " ..	2570—07 ..	†29 0 0	56 Z_2 ..	15th " ..	7078—08 ..	§2 8 0
146 X_2 ..	1st " ..	16347—07 ..	10 0 0	61 Z_2 ..	15th " ..	15198—07 ..	5 0 0
149 X_2 ..	1st " ..	1242—08 ..	5 0 0	60 Z_2 ..	15th " ..	3557—07 ..	5 0 0
155 X_2 ..	1st " ..	12961—07 ..	12 10 0	60 Z_3 ..	15th " ..	13228—09 ..	22 0 0
162 X_2 ..	2nd " ..	D. No. 3735 ..	3 8 0	61 Z_2 ..	16th " ..	11814—07 ..	1 8 0
7 Y_2 ..	4th " ..	4555—05 ..	4 0 0	67 Z_2 ..	16th " ..	13614—07 ..	7 0 0
8 Y_2 ..	4th " ..	92—09, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0	68 Z_2 ..	17th " ..	7899—08 ..	2 0 0
				74 Z_2 ..	17th " ..	7894—08 ..	§53 0 0
				75 Z_2 ..	19th " ..	758—07 ..	3 0 0
				81 Z_2 ..	19th " ..	1068—08 ..	6 0 0
21 Y_2 ..	5th " ..	7824—08 ..	25 0 0	82 Z_2 ..	19th " ..	13701—05 ..	†2 0 0
15 Y_2 ..	7th " ..	11402—06 ..	§22 0 0	91 Z_2 ..	21st " ..	3417—07 ..	2 8 0
16 Y_2 ..	7th " ..	756—08 ..	2 0 0	91 Z_2 ..	21st " ..	13436—07 ..	8 0 0
17 Y_2 ..	7th " ..	16291—06 ..	15 0 0	98 Z_2 ..	21st " ..	3402—06 ..	1 8 0
20 Y_2 ..	10th " ..	13354—07 ..	1 8 0	108 Z_2 ..	26th " ..	9708—08 ..	2 0 0
24 Y_2 ..	10th " ..	7404—08 ..	2 8 0	109 Z_2 ..	26th " ..	11280—08 ..	1 8 0
26 Y_2 ..	10th " ..	7440—07 ..	2 8 0	110 Z_2 ..	26th " ..	11093—07 ..	2 0 0
37 Y_2 ..	10th " ..	16734—05 ..	*5 8 0	112 Z_2 ..	26th " ..	13364—06 ..	2 0 0
39 Y_2 ..	10th " ..	6672—01 ..	7 4 0	116 Z_2 ..	26th " ..	10950—08 ..	§25 0 0
38 Y_2 ..	10th " ..	8172—08 ..	2 0 0	113 Z_2 ..	26th " ..	7404—08 ..	1 8 0
41 Y_2 ..	12th " ..	6316—07 ..	‖1 0 0	116 Z_2 ..	26th " ..	1567—07 ..	1 0 0
60 Y_2 ..	14th " ..	D. No. 2981 ..	3 0 0	118 Z_2 ..	27th " ..	10123—07 ..	1 8 0
61 Y_2 ..	15th " ..	8011—08 ..	2 0 0	116 Z_2 ..	28th " ..	7263—07 ..	2 0 0
64 Y_2 ..	15th " ..	Et. 132—07 ..	3 0 0	117 Z_2 ..	29th " ..	7191—07 ..	2 0 0
66 Y_2 ..	16th " ..	13748—06 ..	12 0 0	121 Z_2 ..	3rd Nov. 1908 ..	9563—08 ..	1 0 0
				124 Z_2 ..	4th " ..	20008—06 ..	8 0 0

* Less—Allowed at 6 p. Rs. 456—09, District Munsif, Karur.
† Attached in S. No. 18410—11.
2 Less—Allowed at 13419—01.
‡ Extra.
‖ Proceedings orders in 6167—07, 9180—09 and 13419—01.

DECREE OR ORDER—*contd.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
127 Z_3 ..	11th Nov. 1908	9803—03 ..	2 8 0	97 A_2 ..	24th Nov. 1908 ..	11872—07 ..	2 0 0
128 Z_3 ..	4th	D. No. 4648 ..	3 0 0	100 A_2 ..	23rd	1231—08 ..	8 0 0
129 Z_3 ..	5th	11508—05 ..	3 0 0	109 A_2 ..	26th	13971—06 ..	8 0 0
131 Z_3 ..	5th	4315—05 ..	4 0 0	101 A_2 ..	24th	9166—06 ..	4 2 0
132 Z_3 ..	5th	5401—08 ..	6 0 0	102 A_2 ..	26th	8866—06 ..	8 0 0
134 Z_3 ..	5th	10293—08 ..	2 0 0	104 A_2 ..	27th	14864—06 ..	2 0 0
136 Z_3 ..	6th	92—00, District Munsif, Cuddalore	7 0 0	108 A_2 ..	30th	7409—08 ..	2 8 0
				110 A_2 ..	30th	7864—08 ..	† 4 0 0
				121 A_2 ..	4th Dec. 1908 ..	13275—08 ..	3 5 0
138 Z_3 ..	6th	4096—03 ..	3 0 0	124 A_2 ..	4th	92—00, District Munsif, Cuddalore	2 0 0
143 Z_3 ..	7th	9958—03 ..	6 0 0				
146 Z_3 ..	7th	907—08 ..	2 8 0				
147 Z_3 ..	9th	10734—08 ..	* 3 0 0	124 A_2 ..	4th	6305—00 ..	4 0 0
8 A_4 ..	10th	7448—08 ..	2 8 0	125 A_2 ..	5th	621—07 ..	1 8 0
14 A_4 ..	10th	5713—06 ..	†26 0 0	127 A_2 ..	5th	14726—07 ..	1 8 0
23 A_4 ..	12th	10607—08 ..	2 0 0	131 A_2 ..	5th	9805—05 ..	4 0 0
25 A_4 ..	12th	12213—07 ..	10 0 0	134 A_2 ..	7th	9368—08 ..	2 0 0
27 A_4 ..	12th	14454—07 ..	9 0 0	142 A_2 ..	7th	11406—08 ..	8 0 0
37 A_4 ..	13th	9405—03 ..	287 8 3½	144 A_2 ..	8th	6489—03 ..	15 0 0
38 A_4 ..	13th	2557—06 ..	5 0 0	146 A_2 ..	9th	15731—05 ..	* 3 8 0
39 A_4 ..	13th	1956—04 ..	4 0 0	6 B_3 ..	10th	12003—08 ..	5 0 0
39 A_4 ..	14th	7958—06 ..	9 8 0	8 B_3 ..	10th	7408—08 ..	2 8 0
39 A_4 ..	14th	12449—08 ..	† 7 0 0	10 B_3 ..	10th	13657—08 ..	3 0 0
42 A_4 ..	11th	Ft. 152—07 ..	3 0 0	13 B_3 ..	10th	13108—00 ..	40 8 3
43 A_4 ..	11th	15329—06 ..	12 0 0	21 B_3 ..	14th	8097—07 ..	1 8 0
47 A_4 ..	16th	12069—07 ..	† 4 0 0	23 B_3 ..	14th	1555—08 ..	4 0 0
61 A_4 ..	16th	8545—06 ..	3 8 0	30 B_3 ..	15th	13198—07 ..	6 0 0
68 A_4 ..	16th	11846—07 ..	1 8 0	39 B_3 ..	15th	843—08 ..	7 0 0
74 A_4 ..	16th	12211—07 ..	6 0 0	44 B_3 ..	16th	14857—06 ..	2 0 0
85 A_4 ..	16th	D. No 4872 ..	1 8 0	49 B_3 ..	16th	2140—08 ..	24 1 0
58 A_4 ..	16th	16198—07 ..	5 0 0	51 B_3 ..	16th	8666—08 ..	2 8 0
59 A_4 ..	17th	7559—03 ..	2 0 0	46 B_3 ..	16th	D. No. 5264 ..	5 0 0
61 A_4 ..	17th	3870—06 ..	2 0 0	47 B_3 ..	16th	9103—07 ..	2 0 0
64 A_4 ..	17th	1162—01, District Munsif, Vellore.	30 0 0	49 B_3 ..	17th	13983—07 ..	4 0 0
				50 B_3 ..	16th	13404—08 ..	2 0 0
				53 B_3 ..	16th	2972—07 ..	7 8 0
64 A_5 ..	17th	10183—03 ..	2 0 0	56 B_3 ..	17th	7599—04 ..	2 0 0
65 A_5 ..	17th	117—08 ..	1 12 0	57 B_3 ..	17th	1201—08 ..	3 0 0
66 A_5 ..	18th	11014—06 ..	1 8 0	58 B_3 ..	17th	11083—01 ..	2 0 0
69 A_5 ..	18th	12731—06 ..	3 0 0	59 B_3 ..	17th	13614—07 ..	7 8 0
71 A_5 ..	19th	2270—01 ..	5 0 0	59 B_3 ..	17th	12913—07 ..	10 0 0
72 A_5 ..	19th	13761—06 ..	2 0 0	64 B_3 ..	18th	11379—07 ..	10 0 0
74 A_5 ..	19th	7872—07 ..	2 0 0	64 B_3 ..	19th	6530—05 ..	2 0 0
76 A_5 ..	20th	168—07 ..	3 0 0	66 B_3 ..	18th	4628—03 ..	5 0 0
80 A_5 ..	20th	2823—05 ..	2 0 0	66 B_3 ..	18th	4134—05 ..	4 12 0
84 A_5 ..	21st	4241—08 ..	2 0 0	68 B_3 ..	18th	10184—06 ..	2 0 0
84 A_5 ..	21st	12112—07 ..	3 0 0	72 B_3 ..	19th	13501—06 ..	§ 2 0 0
90 A_5 ..	21st	3270—09 ..	3 0 0	73 B_3 ..	21st	758—07 ..	3 0 0
90 A_5 ..	21st	13978—08 ..	11 8 0	75 B_3 ..	21st	10097—05 ..	2 0 0
88 A_5 ..	21st	13686—07 ..	6 0 0	76 B_3 ..	21st	3027—07 ..	3 0 0
88 A_5 ..	23rd	11538—08 ..	16 0 0	80 B_3 ..	21st	2353—05 ..	2 0 0
93 A_5 ..	23rd	1547—07 ..	2 0 0	81 B_3 ..	21st	10698—07 ..	5 0 0
95 A_5 ..	24th	13096—06 ..	† 4 0 0	83 B_3 ..	22nd	12018—08 ..	2 0 0
95 A_5 ..	24th	10440—07 ..	† 5 12 0	88 B_3 ..	22nd	5475—08 ..	3 0 0
96 A_5 ..	24th	6272—08 ..	† 7 15 0	86 B_3 ..	22nd	11548—04 ..	10 0 0
96 A_5 ..	24th	30—08 ..	† 8 16 8	87 B_3 ..	22nd	1437—07 ..	2 0 0
96 A_5 ..	24th	12871—07 ..	† 6 8 0	90 B_3 ..	23rd	8618—07 ..	8 0 0
86 A_5 ..	24th	17883—07 ..	†12 0 0	90 B_3 ..	23rd	12930—03 ..	7 0 0

* Detain.—Attached in O S No 156—03, District Munsif, Karur.
† Detain.
‡ Detain as per order of H. H. the Registrar, dated 11th November 1908.
§ Attached in 13510—11.

ATTACHMENT OF HALF SALARIES.

Volume number of the Deposit Register	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
115 G ..	2nd Jan. 1908 ..	3930—06 ..	1 8 3	8 J ..	9th July 1908 ..	6747—07, Small Cause Court, Bombay.	3 0 6
116 G ..	2nd ,, ..	16892—06 ..	1 9 11				
116 G ..	2nd ,, ..	16348—06 ..	1 8 4				
118 G ..	2nd ,, ..	Serial No. 3829	2 8 6				
120 G ..	2nd ,, ..	17160—07 ..	4 0 4	9 J ..	9th ,, ..	5471—07 ..	22 8 0
123 G ..	3rd ,, ..	10994—06 ..	1 2 6	26 J ..	6th Aug. 1908 ..	11226—07	2 2 6
127 G ..	8th ,, ..	10026—06 ..	0 8 4	31 J ..	13th ,, ..	4582—03	1 8 3
130 G ..	9th ,, ..	4562—03 ..	1 2 6	37 J ..	17th ,, ..	2967—07	5 3 3
135 G ..	10th ,, ..	17238—01 ..	1 1 9	37 J ..	17th ,, .	317—03, District Munsif, Bellary	3 14 9
3 H ..	3rd Feb. 1908 ..	10284—05 ..	1 9 8				
17 H ..	5th ,, ..	16348—06 ..	1 8 4				
50 H ..	5th Mar. 1908 ..	1518—05 ..	1 2 6	50 J ..	10th Sept. 1908 ..	10079—07 ..	0 8 0
51 H ..	6th ,, ..	511—07, District Munsif, Gooty.	3 9 9	50 J ..	10th ,, ..	10767—06 ..	1 8 0
				54 J ..	14th ,, ..	9983—07 ..	1 14 6
				54 J ..	14th ,, ..	2557—07 ..	4 0 5
61 H ..	12th ,, ..	13023—07 ..	5 8 3	54 J ..	14th ,, ..	317—03, District Munsif, Bellary	3 0 6
72 H ..	1st April 1908 ..	1667—04 ..	1 8 3				
77 H ..	3rd ,,	262—07, Sub. Court, Cuddalore.	8 12 13				
				59 J ..	30th ,, ..	4958—07 ..	1 8 6
				67 J ..	6th Oct. 1908 ..	10582—06 ..	*1 4 1
				71 J ..	9th ,, ..	10079—07 ..	2 2 3
91 H ..	3rd ,, ..	10144—07 ..	80 3 3	76 J ..	26th ,, ..	W. C. 127—08	*2 11 9
87 H ..	10th ,, ..	13456—05 ..	0 1 3	78 J ..	28th ,, ..	2480—08 ..	*0 11 9
92 H ..	13th ,, ..	12092—07 ..	0 0 0	78 J ..	28th ,, ..	2438—08 ..	*2 13 0
97 H ..	2nd May 1908 ..	3301—07 ..	0 11 7	78 J ..	28th ,, ..	8898—02 ..	3 4 0
110 H ..	14th ,, ..	11228—07 ..	0 14 6	79 J ..	4th Nov. 1908 ..	1207—08, District Munsif, Pennamallee.	1 10 4
113 H ..	19th ,, ..	317—03, District Munsif, Bellary.	1 3 0	83 J ..	10th ,, ..		
126 H ..	3rd June 1905 ..	10444—07 ..	3 9 0				
127 H ..	6th ,, ..	11228—07 ..	2 14 6	91 J .	16th ,, ..	346—08, District Munsif, Pennamallee.	2 0 6
130 H ..	9th ,, ..	18562—06 ..	1 14 5				
134 H ..	9th ,, ..	13598—07 .	1 7 10				
135 H ..	9th ,, ..	317—03, District Munsif, Bellary.	3 13 2				
				93 J ..	3rd Dec. 1908 .	5693—02 ..	3 4 0
				103 J ..	7th ,, ..	4279—07 ..	*1 3 6
144 H .	2nd July 1908 ..	11228—07 ..	1 9 3	108 J ..	9th ,, .	12472—03 ..	2 15 3
7 J ..	7th ,, ..	317—03, District Munsif, Bellary.	3 14 9				

* Detain.

DISTRESS.

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
83	3rd April 1908	17—08	35 0 0
55	29th October 1908	58—08	12 0 0
56 ..	12th December 1908	60—08	369 1 7

Court of Small Causes, Madras.
13th February 1912.

F. B. LOVERY,
Registrar.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1912. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9rd MARCH 1912.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches			Price in Seers (or 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1911.	Average of 40 years	Average for March *	Last week.	This week.	Average for March *	Last week.	This week.	Average for March *	Last week.	This week.	Average for March *	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	..	4·1	4·4	11·1	9·9	9·6	10·8	10·6	10·4						..
Vizagapatam { A.	..	8·1	5·7	6·9	6·3	6·2	10·2	10·2	10·2		15·9	8·0	13·9	14·2	14·2
Vizagapatam { L.	..	2·2	4·6												
Godavari	..	3·9	3·3	11·9	9·6	..	12·1	13·9	..	..	9·1	9·2	..	13·2	..
Kistna	..	3·6	3·6	10·6	7·6	7·2	10·8	13·5	13·7	17·1	13·3	13·7	..	15·1	14·2
Guntur	..	2·0	2·2	10·7	7·0	7·8	..	10·8	10·6	10·0	12·3	12·3	17·9	12·6	13·6
Deccan															
Kurnool	..	1·4	2·7	9·2	7·8	7·6	..	15·2	15·1	20·4	15·0	14·0	16·3	15·6	15·6
Panganapalle	..	1·8	..	..	6·8	6·5	..	..	..	..	14·0	14·0	..	..	..
Bellary	..	1·7	2·2	5·9	7·4	7·5	..	13·1	13·0	17·6	13·5	13·5	..		
Cuddapah	..	2·8	..	..	7·6	7·6	..	..	..	..	13·4	13·4	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	1·9	2·6	9·8	7·1	7·8	20·6	15·2	15·3	18·6	14·4	14·4	19·9	15·2	15·0
Coimbatore	..	3·1	2·9	9·0	8·5	8·5	10·2	10·7	15·7	18·6	14·6	15·2	17·1	13·4	13·4
Carnatic															
Nellore	..	3·6	3·2	11·6	9·1	9·6	15·6	10·6	10·6	17·5	13·6	13·1	18·4	15·4	13·8
Chingleput	..	3·6	4·6	12·6	9·0	9·0	16·1	14·3	14·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	3·3	4·6	9·4	7·3	7·5	12·7	11·6	11·9	..	..	..	16·1	12·6	12·5
South Arcot	0·2	4·6	4·6	13·4	9·1	9·1	15·9	13·6	13·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central															
Chittoor	0·1	2·5	3·6	10·6	8·3	8·3	13·2	13·6	15·6	..	..	..	15·6	13·0	12·9
North Arcot	..	3·4	3·6	11·3	8·6	8·6	16·6	13·6	12·9	..	..	..	18·7	15·7	16·6
Salem	..	3·6	3·5	10·0	7·7	7·7	12·6	13·3	14·4	15·9	12·6	12·4	17·2	11·1	11·1
Coimbatore	..	2·7	2·9	9·8	7·7	7·7	17·0	13·0	15·6	19·6	12·6	11·6	15·1	13·1	13·3
Trichinopoly	..	2·6	3·1	10·6	7·4	7·9	17·9	16·6	15·6	19·6	14·2	14·7	17·9	44·9	13·3
South															
Tanjore	..	4·5	4·9	10·7	8·2	8·8	17·6	13·1	13·1	..	..	14·4	..	13·8	12·7
Pudukottai	..	3·7	..	..	7·1	7·1	..	14·1	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	2·5	3·3	10·5	7·6	7·6	16·6	13·4	13·3	19·4	12·6	12·9	16·3	11·3	11·9
Ramnad	..	2·6	2·6	10·7	7·1	7·1	16·4	13·8	13·9	14·6	11·9	11·9	16·2	11·4	11·6
Tinnevelly	..	2·9	2·6	10·4	8·6	8·6	16·7	15·7	16·7	14·5	13·6	11·6	16·0	13·6	13·7
West Coast.															
Malabar	..	10·4	11·3	6·9	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	17·6	16·3	11·4	9·2	9·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	6·4	4·3	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	10·3	..	..	7·5	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delta.															
The Deltaic	0·1	7·5	6·0	9·2	7·4	7·4	13·7	12·6	13·7	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1910-1911.

DISTRICT REPORTS

GANJAM

Water-supply generally sufficient. Surada and Bussellkonda reservoirs 20·6 and 36·3 feet deep, respectively. Transplanting of ragi in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, horsegram, summer ragi and greengram; outturn generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sown generally, cotton and ragi in one taluk. Standing crops not improving generally for want of water. Harvested sugarcane, outturn poor to normal; greengram, fair to normal; chillies and cholam, fair; tobacco, horsegram and ragi, poor to fair. Pasture diminishing; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one division and in parts of one taluk. Godavari 2 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, manuring weeding and transplanting continue. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, pulses, cholam, castor and tobacco, outturn fair to normal; chillies, ragi and cotton, fair. Pasture sufficient except in one division and in parts of two taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA

Water-supply generally sufficient in four taluks. Kistna 2·65 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Sowing of gingelly, manuring and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested chillies, outturn poor to normal; paddy, poor to bumper; cholam, maize, tobacco, horsegram, redgram and blackgram, fair; sugarcane normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply not reported. Ploughing of lands for the next season. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, outturn poor to normal; pulses, horsegram, tobacco and ragi, fair to normal; chillies, groundnut, turmeric and sarigu, normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks and Sunkesula anikat canal. Tungabhadra 4·36 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Preparing of lands for the next season, standing crops generally fair. Harvested cholam, cotton, ragi, horsegram and bengalgram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; outturn fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, removing of nath grass, preparing dry lands for the next season and of wet lands for sugarcane and second crop paddy and planting sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair generally, but dry crops withering for want of moisture in the soil in parts of three taluks. Harvested sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; castor and white cholam, poor to fair; cotton, bad to fair. Pasture available in parts of one taluk only; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and preparing land for the next season in progress, standing rabi crop good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and spring channels in parts. Weeding of paddy, ragi, jonna and wheat, planting of sugarcane and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair generally, but cotton and castor poor. Harvested cholam, outturn fair to normal; ragi, bengalgram and sugarcane, fair; horsegram, wheat, castor and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, white cholam, korra, gingelly and indigo, hoeing, and weeding and transplanting of paddy, ragi and korra in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy has withered in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, castor, cotton, turmeric, kumma and sweet potatoes, outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats; discharge insufficient. Sowing of second crop paddy, cumbu and korra and transplanting of ragi and indigo in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi, weeding of paddy, ragi and chillies and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair but withering in parts of one taluk for want of water. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, gingelly, indigo and groundnut, weeding of paddy, ragi and groundnut, and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair but gingelly and indigo withering in one taluk for want of rain. Harvested paddy, groundnut, ragi, varagu, cumbu, sugarcane and gingelly, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing for sowing ragi, paddy and gingelly, weeding and transplanting of ragi, paddy and cholam, planting of sugarcane and baling for sugarcane, paddy and betel in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and horsegram, outturn poor to normal; ragi and pulses, poor to fair; groundnut, fair to normal. Pasture scanty and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARCOT

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing for sowing paddy, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, sugarcane, varagu and horsegram; outturn fair to normal Pasture scanty in two taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good Employment procurable Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water supply insufficient. Sowing or transplanting of paddy and ragi, sowing of cholam and gingelly and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy requires rain parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; ragi, poor to fair; cholam, fair; sugarcane and horsegram, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts Three feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient except in parts and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally insufficient. No flow over the grand anikat but discharge sufficient. Transplanting of paddy and sowing and transplanting of gingelly and cholam in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cumbu, cholam and chillies; outturn fair. Pasture scanty in parts and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient

TANJORE

Water-supply sufficient except in parts No flow over the Grand anikat and supply inadequate Sowing of gingelly and tobacco and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and varaga, outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Average discharge from the Periaru 440 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and paddy and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts Standing crops fair, but paddy withered in one taluk. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu; outturn generally fair. Pasture insufficient except in four taluks, and fodder available except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair except in one taluk.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing of wet and dry lands, weeding of cotton and paddy, transplanting of paddy and sowing of gingelly, and cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but crops withering in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, samai, cholam, varagu, cotton and groundnut; outturn poor to fair. Pasture available in five taluks and fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikut, but discharge in adequate for requirements. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly and cumbu and transplanting of paddy in parts. Standing crops generally good, but paddy in parts of one taluk withering. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

MALABAR

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in one taluk.

SOUTH CANARA

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of third rice crop almost over. Standing second and third rice crops fair. Harvesting of second rice crop still continues in parts; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally scanty, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning and manuring of main crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Week ending 9th March 1912.—Light rain in South Arcot, Chittoor and Nilgiris; *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Ganjam, Nellore, Chingleput, South Canara, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts except in Malabar. Standing crops fair to good generally but require rain in parts Vizagapatam, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and paddy withered in parts two taluks Cuddapah, one taluk Madura. Harvests continue except in Malabar; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient in Ganjam, Kistna, Carnatic, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris; decreasing in Vizagapatam; insufficient in parts of other districts; fodder insufficient in parts Bellary, Madura, Ramnad. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 14 districts, fallen 5, risen 6; ragi stationary 13 districts, fallen 3, risen 7; cholam stationary 7 districts, fallen 4, risen 4; cumbu stationary 6 districts, fallen 3, risen 8. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes generally satisfactory and employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
12th March 1912.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1912. [Price, 4 annas

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies in India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February 1912 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies in India was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No. 1.—From Chairman and Directors, United India Life Assurance Company, Limited, Madras, dated 31st October 1911.

Papers No. 2.—From Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, No. 701-J, dated 21st November 1911, from Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No 2422-G, dated 23rd November 1911, and enclosure, from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 2066-C., dated 24th November 1911, from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2925, dated 27th November 1911.

Paper No 3.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 1517, dated 28th November 1911, and enclosures

Paper No. 4.—From Government, Burma, No 272—1-C-5, dated 30th November 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 5.—From Punjab, No. 826, dated 1st December 1911, and enclosures.

Paper No 6.—From Government, Bombay, No. 11874, dated 20th December 1911, and enclosures

Paper No. 7.—From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 10—VII-33-3, dated 4th January 1912

Paper No 8.—From Government, Bengal, No 272, dated 18th January 1912, and enclosures.

Paper No. 9.—From Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, dated 16th January 1912.

2. We have amended the definition of "Registrar"

Papers No. 10.—From Government, Madras, No. 73, dated 18th January 1912, and enclosures.
Paper No. 11.—From Messrs. Queen and Saxby, Bombay, dated 20th December 1911.
Paper No. 12.—From Mr. G. B. Phanseikar, Satara, dated 11th January 1912.
Papers No. 13.—From Government, Bengal, No. 264, dated 24th January 1912, and enclosures.
Papers No. 14.—From Directors, Hindu Provident Fund, No. 8096, dated 30th January 1912.
Paper No. 15.—From Secretary, Royal Insurance Company, dated 31st January 1912.
Papers No. 16.—From High Court, Calcutta, No. 413, dated 1st February 1912.
Paper No. 17.—From Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, dated 29th January 1912.
Paper No. 18.—From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 34—L.-J., dated 3rd February 1912, and enclosures.

so as to permit of a person other than the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies being appointed Registrar for the purposes of this Act, and to avoid the choice of evils in between a forced definition and an ambiguity we have embodied the substance of the definition of "life assurance company" in clause 3 of the revised Bill.

3. The papers submitted to us showed the existence of considerable diversity of opinion as to the amount of the deposit required by clause 4. On the one hand it was pointed out that a deposit as large as one lakh would have the effect of terminating the existence of possibly useful existing companies, while on the other hand it was urged that one lakh itself was an insufficient deposit. We have accordingly amended clause 4 so as to provide for a graduated deposit rising from Rs. 25,000 or one-third of the receipts of the company, whichever is greater, by annual instalments of one-third of the receipts, to one lakh, and thereafter by easier instalments to a total deposit of two lakhs, which we think in some degree meets both the objections taken to the amount of the deposit in the Bill referred to us.

4. We have amended the explanation to clause 5, to make it necessary that a separate balance-sheet should be kept in respect of the life assurance fund—a requirement which we regard as an important point. In connection with this clause we discussed, but after full consideration discarded, a proposal that the life assurance fund should be required to be invested in securities of a specified class. We felt that in this matter we should follow the English law and allowed unfettered power of investment.

5. It has been represented to us that the period within which accounts and balance-sheets must be deposited under clause 11 was unnecessarily long, and we have reduced the time from one year to six months, leaving one year in the case of the other documents required by that clause.

6. We consider it desirable that the Governor General in Council should have power to prescribe the manner in which the accounts of every life assurance company should be audited, and we have accordingly amended clause 25 to provide for this.

7. We have amended clause 16 so as only to require the life assurance company to furnish a list of the names and addresses of the shareholders, and not of the details required by section 45 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. This amendment places the law in India on the same footing as it is in England in virtue of section 10 of the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1909, which requires an assurance company in similar circumstances to keep the shareholders' address book prescribed by the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

8. We have amended clause 19 to cover the case of a company established outside British India appointing an agent in British India with the object of obtaining life assurance business, as we consider that it is doubtful whether this would amount to the establishing of a place of business within the meaning of the clause.

9. We have inserted a new clause (38) giving power to the Governor General in Council to grant the same exemptions to life assurance companies established in the Colonies or in foreign countries where the Assurance Law provides equal safeguards with the English Assurance Law, as he is enabled to grant to companies carrying on business in the United Kingdom in virtue of sections 32 and 33 of the Bill.

10. We think it desirable that offences under this Act should not be tribable by a Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, and we have inserted a new clause (37) to provide for this.

11. We consider that policy-holders should also have power to move the Governor General to appoint an Inspector under clause 38 of the Bill and have added a new sub-clause (5) to provide for that case.

12. We have added a rule-making power (clause 40) and specifically provided therein for the prescription of fees under the Act.

13. By clause 41 we have given power to the Governor General in Council to delegate his functions under this Act, except the power to make rules, to a Local Government.

14. In clause 42 we have reserved to the Governor General in Council a general power of exempting a life assurance company from all or any of the provisions of the Bill which we consider a desirable power in view of the limited experience at present available in India in regard to this class of legislation.

15. We have amended the First Schedule requiring the expenses of management to be stated in much greater detail than was required by the Schedule in the Bill which was referred to us, as we consider that this is a matter which should be prominently brought to the notice of the public.

16. We have added forms prescribing a separate revenue account for annuity business and a general revenue account applicable to all classes of business other than life assurance and annuity transactions and a form of a Statement D which all life assurance companies are required to submit.

17. We have amended the Third Schedule so as to require the investments of the company to be specified in greater detail than was provided in the former Schedule.

18. The other slight changes we have made in the Bill call for no special remarks.

19. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	22rd September 1911.
Fort Saint George Gazette	10th October 1911.
Bombay Government Gazette	5th October 1911.
Calcutta Gazette	1st November 1911
United Provinces Gazette	4th November 1911.
Punjab Government Gazette	3rd November 1911.
Burma Gazette	18th November 1911.
Central Provinces Gazette	11th November 1911.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	15th November 1911.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd December 1911.
Sind Official Gazette	5th October 1911
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	3rd November 1911.

In the Vernaculars.

Province	Language	Date.
Madras	Tamil	14th November 1911.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
	Uriya	19th December 1911.
Bombay	Marathi	7th December 1911.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	4th November 1911
	Uriya	15th November 1911.
	Hindi	28th November 1911.
Burma	Burmese	4th November 1911.
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	Bengali	25th November 1911.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd December 1911.

20. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended

W. H. CLARK.
SYED ALI IMAM.
* CECIL W. N. GRAHAM.
M. B. DADABHOY.
* N. SUBBA RAO.
BHUPENDRANATH BASU.
F. C. GATES.
* R. N. MUDHOLKAR.
A. MEREDITH.
* C. H. ARMSTRONG.
S. R. ARTHUR.
P. C. LYON.
R. C. C. CARR.
R. E. ENTHOVEN.
* C. L. FYFFE.

The 20th February 1912.

Minute of Dissent.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies, deem it necessary to record our dissent from the views of the majority of the Committee about that portion of clause 33 which grants exemption from the requirements as to deposit laid down by clause 4 to companies carrying on business in the United Kingdom, and about the inclusion of the new clause 34. As urged in the course of the deliberations in the Select Committee, there are no valid reasons for exempting the companies referred to from the provisions about deposit. We recognise fully that the provisions of the English Assurance Companies Act of 1909, and the strict manner in which compliance with its requirements is enforced, do afford some measure of protection to persons who assure their life with them; but there is even in the case of such companies, the same necessity for a portion of their funds being in the hands of the Government of India as in the case of foreign companies not coming under the new clause 34.

As regards this new clause, we are clearly of opinion that it would be neither desirable nor safe to extend to foreign or colonial companies the privileged position which is proposed to be accorded to companies established in the United Kingdom.

R. N. MUDHOLKAR,
N. SUBBA RAO.
BHUPENDRANATH BASU.

The 24th February 1912.

* Subject to Minutes of Dissent (annexed), dated the 23rd and 24th February 1912

Minute of Dissent.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies, record our dissent from the views of the majority of the members of the Committee with reference to the amendments to clause 5 of the Bill suggested in the Select Committee with a view to incorporating some restrictions on the freedom in the matter of the Insurance Funds in that clause. We are of opinion that in view of the circumstances of this country it is not desirable that Insurance Companies should have unrestricted freedom in the matter of the investment of the "Insurance Fund." The protection of the interests of policy-holders is of paramount importance, and in our opinion, as in that of several Local Governments and qualified persons, the Bill does not provide adequate safeguards for this purpose. We consider it necessary that the law should expressly lay down that the greater portion of the Insurance Fund should be invested in one or more of the securities specified in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act.

If, however, as we realise is possible, the introduction now into clause 5 of such a principle would necessitate the Bill being referred back to the Secretary of State, and consequently this much-needed legislation being indefinitely postponed, we would not unduly press the point at the present stage, but would put on record our strong opinion that the very earliest opportunity should be taken to amend the Act with the above object in view.

CHAS. L. FYFFE.
CECIL GRAHAM
R. N. MUDHOLKAR.
N. SUBBA RAO.
BHUPENDRANATH BASU.

The 23rd February 1912.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES BILL.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

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[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

[Marginal references, where not otherwise specified, are to the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 49).]

A Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of life assurance companies; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary

Short title and extent. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "actuary" means an actuary possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed by rules made by the Governor-General in Council; [22.]

(*2*) "chairman" means the person for the time being presiding over the board of directors or other governing body of a life assurance company; [29.]

(*3*) "Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; [S. 3, Act VI of 1882.]

(*4*) "financial year" means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of the life assurance company is struck, or, if no such balance is struck, then the calendar year; [28.]

(*5*) "life assurance business" means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance upon human life, or the granting of annuities upon human life— [1 (*a*).]

(*6*) "policy of assurance on human life" means any instrument by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, or any instrument evidencing a contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life; [30 (*a*).]

(*7*) "policy-holder" means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy for securing the contract with the life assurance company; [28.]

(*8*) where a company grants annuities upon human life, "policy" includes the instrument evidencing the contract to pay such an annuity, and "policy-holder" includes annuitant and [30 (*b*).]

(*9*) "Registrar" means *any person who may be appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of the Registrar under this Act.* [20.]

Companies to which Act applies. 3. Save as hereafter expressly provided, this Act shall apply to all persons or bodies of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, (*which persons and bodies of persons are hereafter referred to as life assurance companies*) whether established before or after the commencement of this Act and whether established within or without British India, who carry on life assurance business within British India. [1.]

VI of 1882. *Explanation.*—A company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, which carries on life assurance business in any part of the world shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a company carrying on such business within British India.

Exception.—Nothing in this Act shall apply to any society to which the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, applies, or to any Fund which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from the operation of this Act.

Deposits

[2.] 4. (*1*) Every life assurance company shall, if established before the commencement of this Act, within one year from such commencement, or, if established after such commencement, before it commences to carry on the business of life assurance, deposit and keep deposited with the Comptroller General, for and on behalf of the Governor-General in Council, Government securities, as defined by the Indian Securities Act, 1836, of the face value of *twenty-five thousand rupees or of a face value equal to one-third of the income derived from life assurance business as shown in the revenue account for the last financial year, whichever is greater; and, until the company keeps deposited securities of the face value of two hundred thousand rupees, shall annually deposit and keep deposited in like manner like securities of a face value—* XIII of 1836.

Deposit.

(*a*) *equal to one-third of the income derived from life assurance business as shown in the revenue account for the last financial year until the face value of the securities deposited exceeds one hundred thousand rupees;*

(*b*) *and thereafter equal in amount to one-third of the increase to the life assurance fund as shown in the revenue account for the last financial year:*

Provided that a company may at any time deposit securities of a face value of two hundred thousand rupees or make up its deposit of securities to that value.

(*2*) The interest accruing due on the securities deposited under sub-section (*1*) shall be paid to the company.

(*3*) The deposit may be made by the subscribers of the memorandum of association of a company or any of them, in the name of the proposed company, and, upon the incorporation of the company, shall be deemed to have been made by, and to be part of the assets of, the company, and the Registrar of *Joint Stock Companies* shall not issue a certificate of incorporation of the company *under the Indian Companies Act, 1882*, until the deposit has been made. VI of 1882.

(*4*) The deposit shall be deemed to form part of the life assurance fund of the company.

Accounts and Documents.

[3 (1).] 5. In the case of a life assurance company transacting other business besides that of life assurance, a separate account shall be kept of all receipts in respect of the life assurance business, and the said receipts shall be carried to and form a separate fund to be called the *life assurance fund*.

Separation of funds.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require any life assurance fund to be invested in separate investments from any other fund, *but a separate balance-sheet as prescribed under section 7 shall be kept in respect of the life assurance fund*.

[3 (*f*).] *Exception.*—Nothing in this section shall apply to a life assurance company established before the commencement of this Act, by the terms of whose deed of settlement the whole of the profits of all the business carried on by the company are paid exclusively to the life policy-holders, and on the face of whose life policies the liability of the life assurance fund in respect of the other business distinctly appears.

[3 (2).] 6. The life assurance fund shall be as absolutely the security of the life policy-holders as though it belonged to a company carrying on no other business than life assurance business, and shall not be liable for any contracts of the company for which it would not have been liable had the business of the company been only that of life assurance, and shall not be applied, directly or indirectly, for any purposes other than those of life assurance.

Appropriation of life assurance fund.

[30 (*c*).] *Exception.*—Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the life assurance fund, in the case of a company established before the commencement of this Act, for contracts entered into by the company before such commencement.

[4.] 7. Every life assurance company shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare—

Accounts and balance-sheets.

(*a*) a revenue account for the year *in the form or forms* set forth in the First Schedule and applicable to the class or classes of business carried on by the company;

(*b*) a profit and loss account in the form set forth in the Second Schedule, except where the company carries on life assurance business only and no other business;

(*c*) a balance-sheet *or balance-sheets* in the form *or forms*, set forth in the Third Schedule;

(*d*) a *statement containing the name of every person who during the year was a member of the board of directors or other governing body or was manager or secretary or held any similar office by whatever name called.*

[5.] 8 (*1*) Every life assurance company shall once in every five years, or at such shorter intervals as may be prescribed by the instrument constituting the company, or by its regulations or bye-laws, cause an investigation to be made into its financial condition, including a valuation of its liabilities, by an actuary, and shall cause an abstract of the report of such actuary to be made in the form set forth in the Fourth Schedule.

Actuarial report and abstract.

(*2*) The provision of sub-section (*1*) regarding the making of an abstract shall also apply whenever at any other time an investigation into the financial condition of a life assurance company is made with a view to the distribution of profits, or *whenever* the results of *any such investigation* are made public.

[30 (*b*).] 9. In the case of a mutual life assurance company whose profits are allocated to members wholly or mainly by annual abatements of premium, the abstract of the report of the actuary on the financial condition of the company, prepared in accordance with the Fourth Schedule, may, notwithstanding anything in section 8, be made and returned at intervals not exceeding five years: Provided that, where such return is not made annually, it shall include particulars as to the rates of abatement of premiums applicable to different classes or series of assurances allowed in each year during the period which has elapsed since the previous return under the Fourth Schedule.

Actuarial abstract in case of mutual company.

Statement of life assurance business

10. Every life assurance company shall, within *three* years from the commencement of this Act, and thereafter at the date to which the accounts of the company are made up for the purposes of the investigation prescribed by section 8, prepare a statement of its assurance business in the form set forth in the Fifth Schedule: Provided that, if the investigation is made annually by any company, the company may prepare such a statement at any time, so that it be made at least once in every five years. [8.]

Deposit of accounts, etc., with Governor General in Council

11. (*1*) Every account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement hereinbefore required to be made shall be printed, and four copies thereof, one of which shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the company, and by the principal officer of the company, and if the company has a managing director, by the managing director, shall be deposited with the Governor General in Council within *six months in the case of accounts and balance-sheets required by section 7, and within* one year in *other cases* after the close of the period to which the account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement relates. Provided that, if in any case it is made to appear to the Governor General in Council that the circumstances are such that a longer period should be allowed, he may extend that period by such period as he may think fit. [7 (1).]

(*2*) The Governor General in Council shall consider any document deposited in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) and, if any such document appears to the Governor General in Council to be inaccurate or defective in any respect, the Governor General in Council may call upon the company to furnish a further statement correcting any such inaccuracies or supplying any such deficiencies. [7 (2).]

Deposit of report

12. There shall be deposited with *every revenue account* and balance-sheet of a life assurance company *every* report on the affairs of the company submitted to the shareholders or policy-holders of the company in respect of the financial year to which the account and balance-sheet relates. [7 (3).]

VI of 1882.

Exemption from certain provisions of Act VI of 1882.

13. Where a life assurance company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in any year deposits its accounts and balance-sheet in accordance with the provisions of section 11, the company may, at the same time, send to the Registrar *of Joint Stock Companies* a copy of such accounts and balance-sheet; and, where such copy is so sent, it shall not be necessary for the company to file a balance-sheet with the Registrar *of Joint Stock Companies* as required by section 74 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the copy of the accounts and balance-sheet so sent shall be dealt with in all respects as if it were a balance-sheet filed in accordance with that section. [7 (4).]

VI of 1882

Right of shareholders, etc., to copies of accounts, etc.

14. A printed copy of the accounts, balance-sheet, abstract or statement last deposited shall, on the application of any share-holder or policy-holder of the company, be forwarded to him by the company by post or otherwise. [8.]

Audit of accounts

15. The accounts of *every* life assurance company shall be audited annually in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe. [9.]

VI of 1882.

List of *shareholders*.

16. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall keep a list of *the names and addresses of its share-holders*, and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such list on payment of a sum not exceeding two annas for every hundred words required to be copied. [10.]

VI of 1882

Deed of settlement.

17. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall cause a sufficient number of copies of its deed of settlement or other instrument constituting the company to be printed, and shall on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such deed of settlement or other instrument on payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee. [11.]

Publication of authorized, as well as subscribed and paid-up capital.

18. Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a life assurance company contains a statement of the amount of the authorised capital of the company, the publication shall also contain a statement of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up. [12.]

Requirements as to companies established outside British India.

19. (*1*) Every life assurance company, constituted outside British India which establishes a place of business within British India, *or appoints an agent in British India with the object of obtaining life assurance business* shall, within three months from the establishment of the place of business *or the appointment of such agent*, file with the Registrar— [3 Edw. c. 69, s. 274.]

(*a*) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof;

(*b*) a list of the directors of the company;

(*c*) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorized to accept on behalf of the company service of process and any notices required to be served on the company;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in the *list of* directors or in the names and addresses of such persons as aforesaid, the company shall, within such time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, file with the Registrar a notice of the alteration.

(*2*) Any process or notice required to be served on the company shall be sufficiently served if addressed to any person whose name has been so filed as aforesaid and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so filed.

(*3*) There shall be paid to the Registrar for registering any document required by this section to be filed, a fee of five rupees or such smaller fee as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

Amalgamation or Transfer

Amalgamation or transfer

20. (*1*) Where it is intended to amalgamate two or more life assurance companies, or to transfer the life assurance business of one company to another, the directors of any one or more of such companies may apply to the Court, by petition, to sanction the proposed arrangement. [13.]

(2) Before any such application is made to the Court—

(a) notice of the intention to make the application shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette of the Province in which the principal place of business of the company is situate at least two months before the application is made;

(b) a statement of the nature of the amalgamation or transfer, as the case may be, together with an abstract containing the material facts embodied in the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is proposed to be effected, and copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which the agreement or deed is founded, including a report by an independent actuary, shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be transmitted to each policy-holder of each company; and

(c) the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected shall be open for the inspection of the policy-holders and shareholders at the offices of the companies for a period of fifteen days after the first publication of the notice.

(3) The Court, after hearing the directors and other persons whom it considers entitled to be heard upon the petition, may sanction the arrangement if it is satisfied that no sufficient objection to the arrangement has been established.

[30 (4).] (4) The Court shall not sanction the amalgamation or transfer in any case in which it appears to the Court that the life policy-holders representing one-tenth or more of the total amount assured in any company which it is proposed to amalgamate, or in any company the business of which it is proposed to transfer, dissent from the amalgamation or transfer.

(5) No life assurance company shall amalgamate with another, or transfer its business to another, unless the amalgamation or transfer is sanctioned by the Court in accordance with this section.

[31.] 31. Where an amalgamation takes place between any life assurance companies, or where any life assurance business of one such company is transferred to another company, the combined company or the purchasing company, as the case may be, shall, within one month from the date of the completion of the amalgamation or transfer, deposit with the Governor General in Council—

Statement in case of amalgamation or transfer

(a) certified copies of statements of the assets and liabilities of the companies concerned in such amalgamation or transfer, together with a statement of the nature and terms of the amalgamation or transfer; and

(b) a certified copy of the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected; and

(c) certified copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which that agreement or deed is founded; and

(d) a declaration under the hand of the chairmen of each company, and the principal officer of each company, that to the best of their belief every payment made or to be made to any person whatsoever on account of the amalgamation or transfer is therein fully set forth, and that no other payments beyond those set forth have been made or are to be made either in money, policies, bonds, valuable securities or other property by or with the knowledge of any parties to the amalgamation or transfer.

Winding up.

[32.] 32. The Court may order the winding up of a life assurance company, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly, subject, however, to the modification that the company may be ordered to be wound up

Special provisions as to winding up of assurance companies

VI of 1882.

(a) on the petition of ten or more policy-holders

Provided that such a petition shall not be presented except by the leave of the Court, and leave shall not be granted until a *prima facie* case has been established to the satisfaction of the Court and until security for costs for such amount as the Court may think reasonable has been given; or

(b) on application made on behalf of the Governor General in Council, showing that from a consideration of the documents deposited with him under the provisions of this Act it appears to him that the company is insolvent.

[33.] 33. (1) Where a life assurance business or any part of the life assurance business of a life assurance company has been transferred to another company under an arrangement in pursuance of which the first-mentioned company (in this section called the subsidiary company) or the creditors thereof has or have claims against the company to which such transfer was made (in this section called the principal company), then, if the principal company is being wound up by or under the supervision of the Court, the Court shall (subject as hereinafter mentioned) order the subsidiary company to be wound up in conjunction with the principal company, and may by the same or any subsequent order appoint the same person to be liquidator for the two companies, and make provision for such other matters as may seem to the Court necessary, with a view to the companies being wound up as if they were one company.

Winding up of subsidiary companies

(2) The commencement of winding up of the principal company shall, save as otherwise ordered by the Court, be the commencement of the winding up of the subsidiary company.

(3) In adjusting the rights and liabilities of the members of the several companies between themselves, the Court shall have regard to the constitution of the companies, and to the arrangements entered into between the companies, in the same manner as the Court has regard to the rights and liabilities of different classes of contributories in the case of the winding up of a single company, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(4) Where any company alleged to be subsidiary is not in process of being wound up at the same time as the principal company to which it is subsidiary, the Court shall not direct the subsidiary company to be wound up unless, after hearing all objections (if any) that may be urged by or on

behalf of the company against its being wound up, the Court is of opinion that the company is subsidiary to the principal company, and that the winding up of the company in conjunction with the principal company is just and equitable.

(5) An application may be made in relation to the winding up of any subsidiary company in conjunction with a principal company by any creditor of, or person interested in, the principal or subsidiary company.

(6) Where a company stands in the relation of a principal company to one company, and in the relation of a subsidiary company to some other company, or where there are several companies standing in the relation of subsidiary companies to one principal company, the Court may deal with any number of such companies together or in separate groups as it thinks most expedient, upon the principles laid down in this section.

Valuation of annuities and policies. [17 (1).]

24. Where a life assurance company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, or voluntarily, the rules of a policy or of a liability under a policy requiring to be valued in such winding up shall be estimated in manner applicable to policies and liabilities provided by the Sixth Schedule.

Rules of valuation. VI of 1882. [17 (2).]

25. The rules in the Sixth Schedule shall be of the same force, and may be repealed, altered or amended as if they were rules made in pursuance of section 25[4] of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and rules may be made under that section for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to the winding up of life assurance companies.

Power to Court to reduce contracts. [18

26. The Court, in the case of a life assurance company which has been proved to be unable to pay its debts, may, if it thinks fit, reduce the amount of the contracts of the company upon such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks just, in place of making a winding-up order.

Special Provisions relating to Accounts and Documents.

Custody and inspection of documents deposited with Governor General in Council. [20.]

27. The Governor General in Council may direct any documents deposited with him under this Act, or certified copies thereof, to be kept by the Registrar or by any other officer appointed in this behalf, and any such documents and copies shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof may be procured by any person on payment of such fees as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Accounts, etc., to be published. [27.]

28. The Governor General in Council shall annually publish in the Gazette of India *and cause to be published in the local official Gazette of the Province in which the life assurance company has its principal place of business* the accounts, balance-sheets, abstracts, statements and other documents under this Act, or purporting to be under this Act, deposited with him during the preceding year, except reports on the affairs of life assurance companies submitted to the shareholders or policy-holders thereof, and may append to such accounts, balance-sheets, abstracts, statements or other documents any note of the Governor General in Council thereon, and any correspondence in relation thereto.

Evidence of documents. [21 (1).]

29. Every document deposited under this Act with the Governor General in Council, and certified by the Registrar or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council to be a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a document so deposited.

Evidence of copies of documents. [21 (2).]

30. Every document purporting to be certified by the Registrar, or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council, to be a copy of a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a copy of that document, and shall be received in evidence as if it were the original document unless some variation between it and the original document be proved.

Alteration of forms. [22.]

31. The Governor General in Council may, on the application or with the consent of a life assurance company, alter the forms contained in the Schedules to this Act as respects that company, for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of that company.

Companies carrying on business in the United Kingdom.

Certain companies may apply to be declared companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom. 9 Edw. VII, cap. 49.

32. (1) An assurance company which carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, may, if carrying on life assurance business in British India before the commencement of this Act, within three months of such commencement, or, in any other case, before it commences to carry on life assurance business in British India, apply to the Governor General in Council for a declaration that it so carries on such business in the United Kingdom.

(2) A company applying under the provisions of sub-section (1) shall furnish, at the time of its application or at such further time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, such evidence as he may direct of the facts alleged in its application.

(3) Where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that a life assurance company applying as aforesaid is a life assurance company which carries on business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, he shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect, *and shall cause such notification to be republished in the local official Gazette of the Province where the Company has or proposes to have its principal place of business.* 9 Edw. VII, cap. 49.

Application of the Act to companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom.

33. Where the Governor General in Council has notified a declaration in accordance with the provisions of section 32 in respect of a life assurance company, nothing in section 4, section 5, sections 7 to 12, sections 15, 20, 21 or 36 shall apply to the company:

Provided that—

(1) the company shall deposit with the Governor General in Council, in the manner prescribed in section 11, copies of every account, balance-sheet, abstract, statement or other document which the company is required by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, to deposit at the Board of Trade; 9 Edw. VII, cap. 49.

(*d*) if, at any time, a company in respect of which a declaration has been notified under section 32 ceases to carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, it shall, if it continues to carry on life assurance business in British India, be subject to all the provisions of this Act from the date it ceased to carry on such business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the said Act. 9 Edw VII, cap. 49

Power of Governor General in Council to extend provisions of sections 32 and 33 to foreign and colonial companies.

34 *If the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the law relating to life assurance companies for the time being in force in any foreign country or British possession provides safe-guards equal to, or greater than, those provided by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, he may, if he thinks fit, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of sections 32 and 33 of this Act shall apply to any assurance company carrying on life assurance business in accordance with any such law in the same manner and to the same extent as if the company was an assurance company carrying on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act 1909, and on the issue of such a notification these sections shall have effect accordingly.* 9 Edw. VII, cap. 49

Penalties and Procedure

[28.] *Penalty for non-compliance with Act.*

35. Any life assurance company which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues; and, if default continues for a period of three months after notice of default by the Governor General in Council (which notice shall be published in one or more newspapers as the Governor General in Council may, upon the application of one or more policy-holders or share-holders, direct), the default shall be a ground on which the Court may order the winding up of the company, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1882. VI of 1882.

[24.] *Penalty for falsifying statements, etc.*

36. If any account, balance-sheet, abstract, statement or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Cognizance of offences.

37. *No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offences against this Act.*

Miscellaneous.

Appointment of Inspectors.

38. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may appoint one or more inspectors to examine into the affairs of any life assurance company, and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct—

(i) in the case of a life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon the application— VI of 1882.

(*a*) of *shareholders* being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the list of *shareholders* kept in accordance with the provisions of section 16; or

(*b*) *of twenty or more policy-holders owning policies of an aggregate value of not less than twenty thousand rupees*;

(ii) in any case where a life assurance company has failed to furnish a further statement when required to do so under the provisions of section 11, sub-section (2), or where the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any such further statement is insufficient or unsatisfactory.

(*2*) On an appointment being made under sub-section (*1*), the provisions of section 84 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall apply to the examination made by such Inspectors. VI of 1882.

[30.] *Service of notices.*

39. Any notice or other document which is by this Act required to be sent to any policy-holder may be addressed and sent to the person to whom notices respecting such policy are usually sent, and any notice so addressed and sent shall be deemed and taken to be notice to the holder of such policy:

Provided that where any person claiming to be interested in a policy has given to the company notice in writing of his interest, any notice which is by this Act required to be sent to policy-holders shall also be sent to such person at the address specified by him in his notice.

Powers to make rules.

40 (*1*) *The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.*

(*2*) *In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—*

(*a*) *prescribe the qualifications to be possessed by actuaries, auditors and inspectors under this Act and the manner in which the accounts of life assurance companies shall be audited;*

(*b*) *prescribe the time within, and the form in which, notice of alteration of the particulars specified in section 12 of the Act shall be filed with the Registrar;*

(*c*) *subject to the provisions of this Act, prescribe the fees payable thereunder.*

(*3*) *All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.*

Power of Governor General in Council to delegate to Local Governments the powers conferred by this Act.

41. *The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, delegate to any Local Government all or any of the powers (other than the power to make rules under section 40) conferred on him by this Act.*

Power of Governor General in Council to exempt from the provisions of the Act.

42. *The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India and subject to such restrictions and conditions as he thinks fit, exempt any life assurance company from all or any of the provisions of this Act.*

VI of 1882. Amendment of Act VI, 1882, section 131.

49. In section 131 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the words from "In the case of a life assurance company" to "unable to pay its debts" are hereby repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE ———— FOR THE YEAR ENDING ————

(*A*)—Life Assurance Account.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the year.		Dividends payable on ... 19 ... for the year ending ... 19 ... (This is only to be stated here by companies not supplying a Profit and Loss account)	
Premiums		Claims under policies paid and outstanding :—	
		By death	
Considerations for annuities granted *(see Note 1).		By maturity	
		Surrenders, including surrenders of bonus additions.	
	Rs.	Annuities	
Interests, dividends and rents ...		Bonuses in cash	
		Bonuses in reductions of premiums	
Less income-tax thereon ...		Expenses of management :—	
		Commission	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ...		Agents' and Canvassers' allowances ...	
		Salaries, etc. (other than to Agents and Canvassers).	
		Travelling expenses	
		Directors' fees	
		Auditors' fees	
		Medical fees	
		Rents for offices belonging to and occupied by the company.	
		Rents of other offices occupied by the company.	
		Law charges	
		Advertising	
		Printing and stationery	
		Other expenses of management (accounts to be specified).	
		Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
		Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the year, as per Third Schedule.	
	Rs.		Rs.

NOTE 1*.—Companies having a separate annuity fund with investments separate from those of the life assurance fund to return the particulars of their annuity business in a separate statement, in *Form B of the Schedule*.

NOTE 2.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the company's risks.

NOTE 3.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account, and taken credit for in the balance sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above account.

(*B*) Revenue Account applicable to annuity business of those companies having a separate annuity fund, the investments of which are kept separate from those of the life assurance fund.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of annuity fund at the beginning of the year		Annuities	
Consideration for annuities granted		Surrenders	
	Rs.	Expenses of management:—	
Interest, dividends and rents		Commission	
Less income-tax thereon		Other expenses (to be specified)	
Other receipts		Other payments (accounts to be specified) ...	
		Amount of annuity fund at the end of the year as per Balance-sheet.	
	Rs.		Rs.

NOTE.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the company's risks.

(C) General Revenue Account applicable to all classes of business other than life assurance and annuity transactions.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year		Claims less reassurances (accounts to be specified)	
Premium accounts (to be specified)		Expenses of management—	
	Rs.	Commission	
Interests, dividends and rents		Other expenses (to be specified) ..	
Less income-tax thereon		Losses (accounts to be specified) ..	
Profits (accounts to be specified)		Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
Other receipts (to be specified)		Amount of funds at the end of the year as per Balance-sheet.	
Rs. ..		Rs ..	

NOTE 1.—All the items in the above account to be exclusive of life assurance and annuity transactions.

NOTE 2.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the company's risks.

(D) Statement to be submitted along with the Revenue Account by all life assurance companies.

Class of policy.	Total new life assurances completed in India during the year 19 .			Portion thereof reassured.		
	Sum assured.	Annual premium	Single premium	Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Whole life						
Whole life by limited payments ..						
Endowment assurances						
Pure endowments						
Term assurances						
Other classes						
Total ..						

State also—

New annuities (state number and annual amount).

Total sums assured and bonuses (less reassurances) remaining in force at end of year 19 on lives of residents in India.

Number and amount of annuities (less reassurances) remaining in force at end of year 19 on lives of residents in India.

Largest sum for which the company has granted an assurance on any one life during the year, after deduction of any portion reassured.

Statement of the total investments in India of the life assurance and annuity funds.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 7.*)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE ——— FOR THE YEAR ENDING ——— 19 .

	Rs.		Rs.
Balance of last year's account		Dividends and bonuses to shareholders payable on 19 , for the year ending 19	
	Rs.	Expenses not charged to other accounts	
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts.		Loss realised (accounts to be specified)	
Less income-tax thereon ..		Other payments (accounts to be specified) ..	
Profit realised (accounts to be specified) ..		Balance as per Third Schedule	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ..			
Rs. ..		Rs. ..	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

(A) BALANCE-SHEET OF THE ——— OF THE ——— 19 .

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Life assurance fund—		Assets of life assurance fund as per separate balance-sheet (if any).	
Outstanding liabilities of life assurance fund.		Assets of annuity fund as per separate balance-sheet (if any).	
Annuity fund (if any) as per separate balance-sheet.		Assets of funds other than those shown in the above additional balance-sheets	
Outstanding liabilities of annuity fund		Mortgages on property within India ..	
		Do. do out of India ..	
Shareholders' capital paid up (if any)		Loans on public rates	
		Do. life interests and reversions ..	
Profit and Loss account (if any)		Do. stocks and shares	
		Do. company's policies within their surrender values	
Funds contained in General Revenue Accounts (if any) [Schedule I (e)]		Do. personal security	
		Investments—	
Other sums owing by the Company.		Deposit with the Comptroller General (securities to be specified).	
(Accounts to be specified and stated separately under each class of business.)		Indian Government securities ..	
		British and Colonial Government securities ..	
		Foreign Government securities ..	
		Indian Municipal and Provincial securities	
		British and Colonial do. do. ..	
		Foreign do. do ..	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities whereon interest is guaranteed by the Indian Government.	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities whereon interest is guaranteed by the British or any Colonial Government.	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities whereon interest is guaranteed by any Foreign Government.	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Indian Presidency Bank	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Railway in India.	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Railway out of India.	
		House property in India	
		House property out of India	
		Freehold and leasehold ground rents and rent charges in India	
		Life interests and reversions in India ..	
		Do. do out of India ..	
		Other investments in India (to be specified) ..	
		Other investments out of India (to be specified).	
		Agents' balances	
		Outstanding premiums*	
		Do. interests, dividends and rents* ..	
		Interest accrued but not payable* ..	
		Bills receivable	
		Cash—	
		On deposit	
		In hand and on current account ..	
		Other assets (to be specified) ..	
Rs.		Rs.	

* These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule.

NOTE 1.—When part of the assets of the company are specifically deposited under local laws, in various places out of India, as security to holders of life assurance policies there issued, each such place and the amount compulsorily lodged therein must be specified.

NOTE 2.—The balance-sheet must state how the values of the Stock Exchange securities are arrived at, and on the occasions when a statement respecting valuation under the Fourth Schedule is made, a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance-sheet, to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance-sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into account.

NOTE 3.—Companies having investments with any uncalled liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.

NOTE 4.—Particulars must be given of all loans, including temporary advances, except loans on policies within their surrender values, made at any time during the year to any director or officer of a company or to any other company in which any of the said directors or officers may hold the position either of director or of officer.

(B) BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND——— ON THE——— 19 .
TO BE COMPLETED BY COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS OTHER THAN LIFE ASSURANCE FOR WHICH THEY HAVE SEPARATE FUNDS.

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
Life assurance fund		Mortgages on property within India	
Claims admitted or intimated * but not paid ..		Do. do. out of India	
Other sums owing by the company * (under this class of business).		Loans on public rates	
		Do. life interests and reversions	
		Do. stocks and shares	
		Do. company's policies within their surrender values	
		Do. personal security	
		Investments—	
		Deposit with the Comptroller General (securities to be specified).	
		Indian Government securities ..	
		British and Colonial Government securities ..	
		Foreign Government securities	
		Indian Municipal and Provincial securities ..	
		British and Colonial do. do. ..	
		Foreign do. do ..	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities wherein interest is guaranteed by the Indian Government.	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities wherein interest is guaranteed by the British or any Colonial Government.	
		Bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities wherein interest is guaranteed by any Foreign Government.	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Indian Presidency Bank	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Railway in India.	
		Ordinary stocks and shares of any Railway out of India.	
		House property in India	
		Do out of India	
		Freehold and leasehold ground rents and rent charges in India.	
		Life interests and reversions in India ..	
		Do. out of India ..	
		Other investments in India (to be specified) ..	
		Other investments out of India (to be specified)	
		Agents' balances	
		Outstanding premiums *	
		Do Interests, dividends and rents * ..	
		Interest accrued but not payable * ..	
		Bills receivable	
		Cash—	
		On deposit	
		In hand and on current account	
		Other assets (to be specified)	
Rs.		Rs.	

* These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule

NOTE 1.—When part of the assets of the company are specifically deposited under local laws in various places out of India, as security to holders of life assurance policies there issued, each such place and the amount respectively lodged therein must be specified.

NOTE 2.—A balance-sheet in the above form must be rendered in respect of the annuity fund if the investments of that fund are distinct from those of the life assurance fund.

NOTE 3.—The balance-sheet must state how the values of the Stock Exchange securities are arrived at, and on the occasions when a statement respecting valuation under the Fourth Schedule is made, a certificate must be appended signed by the same persons as signed the balance-sheet, to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance-sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into account

NOTE 4.—A certificate must be appended hereto, signed by the same persons as signed the balance-sheet (Form A), and by the auditor, to the effect that no part of any such fund has been applied, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

NOTE 5.—Companies having investments with any specified liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.

NOTE 6.—Particulars must be given of all loans, including temporary advances, except loans on policies within their surrender values, made at any time during the year to any director or officer of a company, or to any other company in which any of the said directors or officers may hold the position either of director or of officer.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See* rules 8 *and* 9.)

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE VALUATION OF THE LIABILITIES UNDER LIFE POLICIES AND ANNUITIES OF THE ————————, TO BE MADE AND SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions.)

1. The date up to which the valuation is made

2. The general principles adopted in the valuation, and the method followed in the valuation of particular classes of assurances, including a statement of the method by which the net premiums have been arrived at, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise, together with a statement of the manner in which policies on under average lives are dealt with.

3. The table or tables of mortality used in the valuation. In cases where the tables employed are not published, specimen policy values are to be given, at the rate of interest employed in the valuation, in respect of whole-life assurance policies effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for five years, ten years, and upwards at intervals of five years, respectively, with similar specimen policy values in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to age at entry, original term of policy and duration

4. The rate or rates of interest assumed in the calculations

5. The actual proportion of the annual premium income (if any), reserved as a provision for future expenses and profits, separately specified in respect of assurances with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits. (If none, state how this provision is made.)

6. The consolidated revenue-account since the last valuation, or, in case of a company which has made no valuation, since the commencement of the business. (This return should be made in the form annexed. No return under this heading will be required where a statement under this schedule is deposited annually.)

7. The liabilities of the company under life policies and annuities at the date of the valuation, showing the number of policies, the amount assured and the amount of premiums payable annually under each class of policies, both with and without participation in profits; and also the net liabilities and assets of the company with the amount of surplus or deficiency. (These returns to be made in the forms annexed.)

8. The principles upon which the distribution of profits among the shareholders and policy-holders is made, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise, and the number of years' premiums to be paid before a bonus (*a*) is allotted and (*b*) vests

9. The results of the valuation showing—

(1) the total amount of profit made by the company, allocated as follows:—

(*a*) among the policy-holders with immediate participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;
(*b*) among policy-holders with deferred participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;
(*c*) among the shareholders;
(*d*) to reserve funds, or other accounts;
(*e*) carried forward unappropriated;

(2) specimens of bonuses allotted to whole life assurance policies for Rs. 1,000 effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for five years, ten years, and upwards at intervals of five years, respectively, together with the amounts apportioned under the various modes in which the bonus might be received; with similar specimen bonuses and particulars in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to age at entry, original term of policy, and duration.

(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING NO. 6 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Consolidated Revenue Account of the ————for————years commencing————and ending————.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the period		Claims under policies paid and outstanding:—	
Premiums .. .			Rs.
Consideration of annuities granted ..		By death	
Rs.		By maturity .	
Interest, dividends and rents ..			
Less income-tax thereon ..		Surrenders	
		Annuities	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ..		Bonuses in cash	
		.. reduction of premiums ..	
		Commission	
		Expenses of management . ..	
		Other payments (accounts to be specified).	
		Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the period as per Third Schedule	
Rs ..			Rs

NOTE.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account and taken credit for in the balance sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above statement.

(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING NO 7 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Summary and valuation of the policies of the _____ *as at* _____ 19 .

	Particulars of the Policies for Valuation.				Valuation.			
					Value by the Table, interest per cent.			
	Number of policies.	Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums	Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums	Net yearly premiums.	Net liability.
ASSURANCES.								
I.—*With immediate participation in profits.*								
For whole term of life ..								
Other clauses (to be specified) ..								
Extra premiums payable ..								
II.—*With deferred participation in profits.*								
For whole term of life ..								
Other clauses (to be specified) ..								
Extra premiums payable ..								
Total assurances with profits								
III.—*Without participation in profits.*								
For whole term of life ..								
Other clauses (to be specified) ..								
Extra premiums ..								
Total assurances without profits								
Total assurances								
Deduct re-assurances (to be specified according to class in a separate statement).								
Net amount of assurances ..								
Adjustments, if any (to be separately specified).								
ANNUITIES OR LIVES.								
Immediate								
Other clauses (to be specified) ..								
Total of the results ..								

NOTE 1.—The term "extra premiums" in this Act shall be taken to mean the charge for any risk not provided for in the maximum contract premiums. If policies are issued in or for any country at rates of premium deduced from tables other than the European mortality tables adopted by the company, separate schedules similar in form to the above must be furnished.

NOTE 2.—Separate returns and valuation results must be furnished in respect of classes of policies valued by different tables of mortality, or at different rates of interest, also for business of other than European rates.

NOTE 3.—In cases also where separate valuations of any portion of the business are required under local laws in places outside British India, a summary statement must be furnished in respect of the business so valued in each such place showing the total number of policies, the total sums assured and bonuses, the total office yearly premiums and the total net liability on the bases as to mortality and interest adopted in each such place, with a statement as to such bases, respectively.

(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING NO. 7 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Valuation Balance Sheet of _____ *as at* _____ 19 .

Dr.		Cr.	
	Rs.		Rs.
To net liability under life assurance and annuity transactions (as per summary statement provided in Fourth Schedule).		By life assurance and annuity funds (as per Balance sheet under Third Schedule).	
To surplus, if any		By deficiency, if any	

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 10.)

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS OF THE 19 , TO BE SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY. ON THE

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions. Statements of re-assurances corresponding to the statements in respect of assurances are to be given throughout.) Separate statements are to be furnished in the replies to all the headings under this Schedule for business at other than European rates.

1. The published table or tables of premiums for assurances for the whole term of life and for endowment assurances which are in use at the date above-mentioned.

2. The total amount assured on lives for the whole term of life which are in existence at the date above-mentioned, distinguishing the portions assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, stating separately the total reversionary bonuses and specifying the sums assured for each year of life from the youngest to the oldest ages, the basis of division as to immediate and deferred profits being stated.

3. The amount of premiums receivable annually for each year of life, after deducting the abatements made by the application of bonuses in respect of the respective assurances mentioned under Heading No. 2, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums. A separate statement is to be given of premiums payable for a limited number of years, classified according to the number of years' payments remaining to be made.

4. The total amount assured under endowment assurances, specifying sums assured and office premiums separately in respect of each year in which such assurances will mature for payment. The reversionary bonuses must also be separately specified, and the sums assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits separately returned.

5. The total amount assured under classes of assurance business, other than assurances dealt with under questions 3 and 4, distinguishing the sums assured under each class and stating separately the amount assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, and the total amount of reversionary bonuses.

6. The amount of premiums receivable annually in respect of each such special class of assurances mentioned under Heading No. 5, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums.

7. The total amount of premiums which has been received from the commencement upon pure endowment policies which are in force at the date above mentioned.

8. The total amount of immediate annuities on lives, distinguishing the amounts for each year of life, and distinguishing male and female lives.

9. The amount of all annuities on lives other than those specified under Heading No. 8, distinguishing the amount of annuities payable under each class, and the amount of premiums annually receivable.

10. The average rate of interest yielded by the assets, whether invested or uninvested, constituting the life assurance fund of the company, calculated upon the mean fund of each year during the period since the last investigation, without deduction of income-tax.

It must be stated whether or not the mean fund upon which the average rate of interest as calculated includes reversionary investments.

11. A table of minimum values, if any, allowed for the surrender of policies for the whole term of life and for endowments and endowment assurances, or a statement of the method pursued in calculating such surrender values, with instances of the application of such method to policies of different standing and taken out at various interval ages from the youngest to the oldest.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 24 *and* 25.)

RULES FOR VALUING ANNUITIES, LIFE POLICIES AND LIABILITIES.

Rule for valuing an annuity.

An annuity shall be valued according to the tables used by the company which granted such annuity at the time of granting the same, and, where such tables cannot be ascertained or adopted to the satisfaction of the Court, then according to such rate of interest and table of mortality as the Court may direct.

Rule for valuing a policy.

The value of the policy is to be the difference between the present value of the reversion in the sum assured according to the contingency upon which it is payable, including any bonus or addition thereto made before the commencement of the winding up, and the present value of the future annual premiums.

In calculating such present values interest is to be assumed at such rate, and the rate of mortality according to such tables, as the Court may direct.

The premium to be calculated is to be such premium as according to said rate of interest and rate of mortality is sufficient to provide for the risk assumed by the office in issuing the policy, exclusive of any addition thereto for office expenses and other charges.

Rule for valuing a liability.

The Liquidator, in the case of all persons appearing by the books of the company to be entitled to or interested in policies granted by such company, is to ascertain the value of the liability of the company to each such person, and give notice of such value to such persons in such manner as the Court may direct, and any person to whom notice is so given shall be bound by the value so ascertained unless he gives notice of his intention to dispute such value in manner and within a time to be prescribed by a rule or order of the Court.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February 1912 :—

Paper No. 1.—From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 2682-C., dated 24th November 1911, from Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, No. 702-J., dated 21st November 1911; from Agent to Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2431-G., dated 23rd November 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 2.—From Government, Burma, No. 984—2-F.-30, dated 27th November 1911.

Paper No. 3.—From Government, Madras, No. 1215, dated 23th November 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 4.—From Government, Punjab, No. 322, dated 4th December 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 5.—From Government, Bombay, No. 11879, dated 20th December 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 6.—From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 1.—L.-J., dated 3rd December 1911, and enclosures.

Paper No. 7.—From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 11.—VIII-33-4, dated 4th January 1912, and enclosure.

Paper No. 8.—From Directors, Bharat Laxmi Provident Company, No. 4612, dated 9th January 1912.

Paper No. 9.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 8.—VII-371, dated 10th January 1912, and enclosure.

Paper No. 10.—From High Court, Calcutta, No. 98, dated 11th January 1912.

Paper No. 11.—From Government, Bengal, No. 371, dated 19th January 1912, and enclosure.

Paper No. 12.—From Government, Madras, No. 63, dated 18th January 1912, and enclosure.

Paper No. 13.—From Government, Bengal, No. 366, dated 26th January 1912, and enclosure.

Paper No. 14.—From Mr. H. N. Mitra.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit the our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have set out in *extenso* in *clause 2* each of the definitions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Bill as are necessary for the purposes of this Bill. We think this arrangement is preferable as it makes the Bill a self-contained one and avoids legislation by reference.

3. We have amended the definition of "Provident Insurance Society" so as to admit of its scope being extended to such other forms of insurance other than on birth, marriage or death as the Local Government may prescribe. Our attention has been called to the existence of Societies which take risks on other events in human life, and it seems to us to be desirable that the Bill should be kept as flexible as possible in order to provide a means of bringing such Societies under control if it is found necessary to do so.

4. We have amended *clause 3* by omitting any reference to the amount of share capital, as we consider that the proper basis of distinction between Life Assurance Companies and the Societies should be the character of the business done, and we have altered the clause so as to make the undertaking to pay, not the actual payments made, the test which should be applied. We have also reduced the money limits of the payments and receipts specified in this clause, following in this respect the recommendations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. We have added to this clause a proviso which will permit a Society to reduce its life insurance business from the time the Bill comes into force in order to escape being made subject to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Bill.

5. We have redrawn *clause 5 (3)* with the object of making its meaning clearer and we have struck out sub-clause *(4) (2)*. While we recognise that a Society which cannot satisfy this provision may not ordinarily be in a satisfactory state, we consider that there may be circumstances in which this rule would operate harshly.

6. We have amended *clause 6* to make it clear that the application for Registration should be to the Registrar for that part of British India in which the office of the Society is situate.

7. The provision made by us regarding the cancellation of the registry of a Society made it necessary to amend clause 7, and we have accordingly redrawn the clause.

8. We think it unnecessary to require that all the particulars specified in section 47 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, should be furnished in the register of members prescribed by *clause 10* of the Bill, and we have amended the clause, merely requiring the names and addresses of the members of the Society to be recorded.

9. We have added a new clause (11) reproducing clause 18 of the Life Assurance Companies Bill, as we consider the provision a salutary one in the case of these Societies also.

10. We consider it desirable that the name of the Society should be publicly displayed at its offices and we have amended *clause 12* to provide for this.

11. We think it important that Government should receive information of the extent to which insurances are effected on lives other than the life of the person insuring. Such information will provide useful data for future consideration of the question whether further control especially over child insurance, is desirable. We have added a new clause (15) to secure this object.

12. We have redrawn *clause 17*. The inquiry provided by that clause will now be made by the Registrar either of his own motion or on the application of members or policy-holders. The inquiry may be held by the Registrar himself or he may direct an inquiry to be held by an actuary. We have added safe-guards against frivolous or malicious applications and have provided for the recovery of the cost of an inquiry made on application, and for the communication of the result of the inquiry to the Society and to any person who applied for such inquiry.

13. We have inserted a new clause (18) providing that after the inquiry has been held and the Registrar has given notice to the Society specifying the grounds for his proposed action, he may cancel the registry of the Society.

14. We have inserted a new clause (20) providing for appeals against the orders of the Registrar refusing or cancelling registry and against the order of a liquidator. The appeal is to the Court, and in this we follow the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, and the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893.

15. Following our amendment of the Life Assurance Companies Bill, we have by *clause 25* restricted the trial of offences against this Bill to certain Courts, and we have extended the rule-making power in *clause 24*.

16. We have added in *clause 25* a provision saving policies effected before the commencement of this Bill, and by *clause 26* we have granted a wide power to the Local Government to exempt Societies from the provisions of the Bill.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	23rd September 1911.
Fort Saint George Gazette	10th October 1911.
Bombay Government Gazette	5th October 1911.
Calcutta Gazette	1st November 1911.
United Provinces Gazette	4th November 1911.
Punjab Government Gazette	3rd November 1911
Burma Gazette	18th November 1911
Central Provinces Gazette	11th November 1911
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	15th November 1911
Coorg District Gazette	2nd December 1911.
Sind Official Gazette	5th October 1911
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	3rd November 1911.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras ..	Tamil	7th November 1911.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
	Uriya	8th December 1911.
Bombay	Marathi	23rd November 1911.
	Gujerathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Kaithi	30th October 1911.
	Bengali	31st October 1911
	Uriya	9th November 1911.
Burma	Burmese	4th November 1911.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengali	11th November 1911.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd December 1911.

18. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. H. CLARK.
SYED ALI IMAM.
CECIL W. N. GRAHAM.
M. B. DADABHOY.
N. SUBBA RAO.
BHUPENDRANATH BASU.
F. C. GATES.
R. N. MUDHOLKAR.
A. MEREDITH.
C. H. ARMSTRONG.
S. R. ARTHUR.
P. C. LYON.
R. C. C. CARR.
R. E. ENTHOVEN.
C. L. EYFFE.

The 26th February 1912.

THE PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES BILL.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

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[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) 'Court' means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

(*2*) 'financial year' means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of *any Provident Insurance Society* is struck, or, if no such balance is struck, then the calendar year;

(*3*) 'life assurance business' means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance upon human life, or the granting of annuities upon human life;

(*4*) 'policy of assurance on human life' means any instrument by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, or any instrument evidencing a contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life;

(*5*) 'policy-holder' means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy for securing the contract with the *Provident Insurance Society*;

(*6*) Where a *Provident Insurance Society* grants annuities upon human life, 'policy' includes the instrument evidencing the contract to pay such an annuity and 'policy-holder' includes annuitant;

(*7*) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(3) "Provident Insurance Society" means *any person who, or body of persons whether corporate or unincorporate* which, receives premiums or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the birth, marriage or death of any person or on the happening of such other contingency or class of contingency as may be prescribed; and

(4) "Registrar" means any person who may be appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of the Registrar under this Act.

Application of Act

3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any Provident Insurance Society carrying on life assurance business which undertakes to pay on any life assurance policy or series of life assurance policies on any one life, an annuity exceeding *fifty* rupees or a gross sum exceeding *five hundred* rupees, or which receives or undertakes to receive by way of premium or contribution for life assurance on *any one life* any sum exceeding *two hundred and fifty* rupees where the said premiums or contributions are payable for one year or a limited number of years, *or exceeding twenty-five* rupees in any one year where the *premiums or* contributions are unlimited in number and terminable on death or the occurrence of an uncertain event:

Provided that in determining whether this Act applies to any provident insurance society, carrying on life assurance business, contracts entered into by the society before the commencement of this Act shall not be taken into consideration.

General.

Insurable interest

4. No Provident Insurance Society shall receive any premium or contribution for insuring money to be paid on the death of any person other than the person paying such premium or contribution, or the wife, husband, child, parent, brother or sister of such person.

Provision to be made by rules.

5. Every Provident Insurance Society shall by its rules—

(a) specify the object, name and registered office of the society;

(b) *prescribe the proportion of the annual income of the society derived from premiums or contributions which may be disbursed for the expenses of management of the society*;

(c) in the case of a society which by rule or practice divides any part of the funds thereof, provide for the payment of all debts due by the society existing at the time of division before any such division has taken place; and

(d) provide for any other matters *which may be prescribed*.

Registration of Provident Insurance Societies

6. (1) Every Provident Insurance Society shall, within three months from the commencement of this Act, or, if established after the commencement of this Act, before it receives any premium or contribution, apply to the Registrar *for that part of British India in which the office of the society is situate* for registration under this Act and shall deliver to him a copy of the rules of the society.

(2) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that such rules comply with the provisions of this Act, acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society *and its rules*.

(3) If the Registrar is not satisfied that the rules or any of them comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall send to the Provident Insurance Society a notice by post stating in what respect such rule or rules is or are not in accordance with the provisions of this Act and calling upon such society to deliver to him an amended rule or rules within sixty days.

(4) On receipt of a notice under sub-section (3) the Provident Insurance Society may within sixty days deliver to the Registrar an amended rule or rules in conformity with this Act, and the Registrar shall thereupon acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society *and its rules* as hereinbefore provided.

Unregistered society not to receive premium or contributions.

7. No Provident Insurance Society shall receive any premium or contribution unless it is registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that this prohibition shall only apply to a society established before the commencement of this Act—

(a) *when such society has applied for registration in accordance with the provisions of section 6, sub-section (1)—from the date of the order of the Registrar refusing registry;*

(b) *when such society has not applied as aforesaid*—after three months from the commencement of this Act.

Amendment of rules

8. (1) No amendment of any rule of a Provident Insurance Society shall be valid until the same has been registered under this Act, for which purpose a copy of the amended rule shall be sent to the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that any amendment of a rule is not contrary to the provisions of this Act, issue to the society an acknowledgment of the registration of the same.

Right to supply of copies of rules

9. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, on demand, deliver free of cost to any member of the society a copy of the rules of the society, and to any person other than a member a copy of such rules on the payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

Register of members

10. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall cause to be kept *in the prescribed form a register of the names and addresses* of its members. VI of 1882.

Publication of authorised, issued and paid-up capital

11. *Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a Provident Insurance Society contains a statement of the amount of the authorised capital of the society the publication shall also contain a statement of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up.*

Office.

12. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall have an office *on the outside of which it shall display and keep displayed its name in a conspicuous position in legible letters*, to which all communications and notices may be addressed, and shall give notice to the Registrar of the situation of such office and of any change therein. VI of 1882.

13. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare a revenue-account and balance-sheet in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner and shall cause them to be audited by an auditor possessing the prescribed qualifications.

Revenue-account and balance sheet

14. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, within six months of the expiration of each financial year, deliver to the Registrar the revenue-account and balance-sheet required by section 13, and shall publish them in the prescribed manner.

Delivery and publication of revenue-account, etc.

15. Every Provident Insurance Society shall maintain in the prescribed form a record of every insurance effected on a life other than the life of the person insuring and shall deliver a copy of such record to the Registrar together with the balance-sheet and revenue-account.

Record of insurances effected on life other than life of person insuring

16. (1) The books of every Provident Insurance Society shall at all reasonable hours be open to inspection by the Registrar or by any person appointed by him in this behalf or by any member of the society.

Inspection of books

17. (1) The Registrar may, of his thinks fit, of his own motion, and shall, upon the application of ten or more members or policy-holders of a Provident Insurance Society, hold or direct an inquiry to be held by an actuary possessing the prescribed qualifications appointed by him by order in writing in this behalf as to the solvency of any Provident Insurance Society or as to the manner in which the business of any such society is conducted.

Inquiry.

(2) An application to the Registrar under sub-section (1) shall be supported by such evidence as the Registrar may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for applying for an inquiry.

(3) The Registrar may require the applicants under sub-section (1) to give such security as he thinks fit for the costs of the proposed inquiry before such an inquiry is held

(4) All expenses of and incidental to or preliminary to any inquiry made on application as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the applicants therefor or out of the funds of the society or by the members or officers of the society in such proportions as the Registrar may direct by order in writing

(5) An order made under sub-section (4) shall on application be enforced by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree of such Court

(6) A person holding an inquiry under this section shall have access to all the books and documents of the society and shall have power to call upon the society and the officers of the society to furnish such statements and other information in relation to its business as he may direct

(7) The result of the inquiry shall be communicated to the society and to the applicants (if any).

18. When an inquiry has been held under section 17, the Registrar may if he is satisfied—

Cancellation of registry.

(a) that the society is insolvent, or must necessarily become so, or

(b) that the business of any such society is conducted fraudulently or not in accordance with the rules thereof,

after giving previous notice in writing in such manner as he thinks fit specifying briefly the grounds of the proposed cancellation, cancel the registry of the society

19. (1) Where the registry of a Provident Insurance Society is cancelled in accordance with the provisions of section 18, the Registrar may appoint a liquidator to wind up the society.

Liquidators.

[Cf. s. 24, Act X of 1904.]

(2) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (1) shall have power—

(a) to institute or defend any legal proceedings on behalf of the society by his name of office ;

(b) to determine the contribution to be made by members of the society, respectively, to the assets of the society ;

(c) to investigate all claims against the society and to decide questions of priority arising between claimants ;

(d) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne ; and

(e) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society

(3) Subject to any rules of procedure made under this Act, a liquidator appointed under this section shall, in so far as such powers are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and as far as may be in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1908.

(4) Orders made under this section shall on application be enforced as follows :—

(a) when made by a liquidator, by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree of such Court ;

(b) when made by the Court on appeal, in the same manner as a decree of the Court

Appeals

Appeals.

20. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Court within thirty days—

(a) from an order of the Registrar refusing to register a Provident Insurance Society or any rules or amendments of rules of such society ;

(b) from an order of the Registrar cancelling the registry of a society ;

(c) from an order made by a liquidator appointed under section 19

(2) Save as hereinbefore expressly provided, orders made under this Act shall be final and conclusive.

Offences and Procedure.

Penalty for non-compliance with Act.

21. Any Provident Insurance Society which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of the society, who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues

Penalty for falsifying documents.

22. If any register, account, balance-sheet or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Cognizance of offences.

23. *No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Act.*

Rules.

Rules.

24. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) *contingencies or classes of contingencies and thereby extend the application of this Act to the receipt of premiums or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the happening of such contingencies or class of contingencies* ;

(*b*) the matters in respect of which a society shall make rules ;

(*c*) the form of any account, return *or register* required by this Act, and the manner in which any such account, return *or register* shall be verified ;

(*d*) *the fees to be charged for matters transacted under this Act and the manner in which the sums are to be collected* ;

(*e*) the qualifications of auditors *and actuaries* under this Act ;

(*f*) the manner in which any document required to be published by this Act shall be published ; and

(*g*) the procedure to be followed by liquidators under this Act.

(*3*) The power to make rules conferred by this act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication

(*4*) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted therein.

Miscellaneous

Saving of existing policies.

25. *No policy effected before the commencement of this Act with a Provident Insurance Society shall be deemed to be void by reason only that the insurance is not authorised by this Act.*

Power of Local Government to exempt from provisions of the Act

26. *The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette and subject to such conditions and restrictions as it thinks fit, exempt any Provident Insurance Society or class of Provident Insurance Societies from all or any of the provisions of this Act*

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23th February 1912 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No 1.—From Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, dated 26th October 1911.
Papers No. 2.—From Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, No. 717-J., dated 24th November 1911; from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2316, dated 10th November 1911; from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara No. 2497-C., dated 7th November 1911; from Chief Commissioner and Agent to Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1343-G., dated 13th December 1911
Papers No. 3.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 3214, dated 25th November 1911, and enclosures.
Paper No. 4.—From Government, Burma, No. 885—9 K.-35, dated 27th November 1911.
Papers No. 5.—From Government, Punjab, No. 923, dated 5th December 1911, and enclosure.
Paper No. 6.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 1547, dated 16th December 1911.
Paper No. 7.—From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 10-J., dated 5th October 1911.
Paper No. 8.—From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 74—VI-31-6, dated 11th January 1912.
Papers No. 9.—From Government, Bengal, No. 153, dated 23rd January 1912, and enclosure
Papers No. 10.—From Government, Bombay, No. 639, dated 30th January 1912, and enclosures
Paper No. 11.—From Government, Madras, No. 135, dated 29th January 1912
Paper No. 12.—From High Court, Calcutta, No. 456, dated 5th February 1912.

2. We have made minor changes in the wording of some of the definitions and for drafting purposes have added a definition of the term "relative" including in that expression any person related to another by blood, marriage or adoption. We have also enlarged the definition of "cost of maintenance" so as to include thereto any expenditure incurred in removing a lunatic to and from an asylum.

3. We have added a proviso to clause 4 to permit of a person being received into an asylum as a voluntary boarder without a reception order. We regard this provision as one which is likely to be of considerable value It is based on similar provisions in the English and Scotch law.

4. We have made two alterations in clause 5 which call for attention. In the first place we have provided that if either of the medical certificates which are filed with a petition is made by a relative, Assistant or partner of the lunatic or of the petitioner this fact must be stated in the petition. We have not thought it expedient to follow the English law in absolutely debarring particular relatives of the petitioner from granting medical certificates as we think that such a drastic provision might cause grave inconvenience in this country. We have therefore deleted clause 20 of the Bill. If, however, the doctors who certify to the insanity of the alleged lunatic are relatives or partners or assistants of the lunatic or the petitioner, this fact will be brought prominently to the notice of the Court in virtue of clause 5 (3) of the amended Bill. We have further provided that when any petition is made to a Magistrate for a reception order the Magistrate shall be furnished with information of any previous inquiries which have been made in any Court into the sanity of the alleged lunatic and the result (if any) of such inquiries

5. Clause 6 of the Bill as it originally stood laid down that no petition should be presented by any person under the age of 21, and in this respect the Bill followed the English law The law of majority in India, however, differs materially from the English law, and in view of this we have amended the Bill so as to provide that no person shall file a petition under this section unless he has attained the age of majority as determined by the law to which he is subject

6. We have altered clause 7 and omitted clause 8 of the Bill in deference to the views of many Local Governments so as to make it incumbent on the Magistrate to examine personally an alleged lunatic in regard to whom a petition for a reception order has been made unless he summarily rejects the application or thinks it unnecessary or inexpedient to make such personal examination for reasons which he must record in writing. There are obviously cases in which such a personal examination might be dangerous or for other reasons undesirable.

7. We have also provided that when an inquiry as to the sanity of an alleged lunatic is pending before a Magistrate either on a petition or on information received from the Police the Magistrate may make such orders for the temporary custody of the lunatic as he thinks fit.

8. We have amended clause 9 of the Bill so as to give the Magistrate full discretion as to the persons to be present at an inquiry under this Part. We have at the same time retained the principle that such inquiries shall be held in private.

9. We have amended clause 11 of the Bill so as to make it the duty of a Magistrate to call for reasonable security for the payment of the cost of the maintenance of a lunatic admitted into an asylum on petition, and we have further provided that before any lunatic is sent to an asylum on a reception order founded on petition the Magistrate must be assured that there is some asylum of which the person in charge is willing to receive the lunatic. We have at the same time reserved full power to the Magistrate to commit dangerous lunatics to asylums without any restriction.

10. We have amended clause 13 so as to give the police discretionary power as to the arrest of wandering lunatics. We do not think that the Police should be bound to arrest such lunatics in all cases

11. Clause 14 has been modified so as to leave it to the discretion of the Magistrate to send the lunatic to a medical officer instead of calling in the medical officer to examine the lunatic; further, under the clause as amended it will be unnecessary for the Magistrate to send the alleged lunatic for medical examination if, when such lunatic is produced before him, the Magistrate should think it

unnecessary to proceed with the inquiry. We have further amended this clause so as to admit of a Magistrate sending a lunatic to a private asylum only when the person in charge of such asylum consents to receive such lunatic.

12. We have amended clause 17 so as to allow officers of whatever rank, in charge of Policestations, in the town of Rangoon to arrest wandering and dangerous lunatics.

13. We have, by a new clause in the Bill, clause 21, made it incumbent on a Magistrate making a reception order to send a copy of such order forthwith to the asylum to which it is proposed to send the lunatic. The convenience of this amendment is we think clear.

14. We have framed a new clause 22, providing that Magistrates save in the particular case provided for in clause 85 shall only have authority to send lunatics to Government asylums within the province in which they exercise jurisdiction.

15 We have added a new clause 23 providing for the temporary detention of lunatics in suitable custody, pending their removal to an asylum.

16. Clause 28, which is clause 25 in the Bill as amended by us, has been simplified. We have provided that in every case there must be an order by the Court which made the inquisition

17 We have added a proviso to clause 24 (now clause 26) making orders under this clause appealable to the superior Courts following in this matter the analogous provisions of clause 89.

18 We have added a new clause (34) to the Bill so as to provide for the immediate release of a lunatic admitted into an asylum on a reception order but subsequently found on inquisition by a Civil Court not to be insane.

19. We have amended clause 32 (now clause 35) which deals with the removal of lunatics from one asylum to another by providing that no lunatic admitted into an asylum on a reception order made on petition shall be so removed until notice has been given to the person on whose petition he was admitted.

20. We have amended, on the lines of the English Act, the provisions of the Bill regarding the re-arrest of escaped lunatics. These provisions are contained in clause 33, which is clause 39 in the Bill as amended by us. Under this clause as now amended a lunatic who remains at large for more than one month after his escape can only be arrested and admitted into an asylum if fresh proceedings are taken against him under this Act.

21. We have left the procedure to be adopted in proceedings in lunacy before the High Courts almost untouched save in the following details:—

(1) In clause 40 we have provided for notice in inquisition proceedings upon any persons to whom in the opinion of the Court notice of any application under the Chapter should be given.

(2) We have also eliminated all references to the Master as we are informed that there is no officer in this country of a corresponding position to a Master in Lunacy in England.

(3) We have struck out certain clauses of the Bill which deal with matters of procedure now clearly covered by the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) The provisions for a new trial are as we are informed now obsolete; we have therefore excised them from the Bill.

(5) We have further provided in clause 47 of the Bill as amended by us that a manager appointed by the High Court shall have power to lease any immoveable property for any term up to five years without the permission of the Court; we have in this respect assimilated the powers of a manager under the High Court to those of a manager under the District Court.

22. In clause 65 (2) of the Bill as amended we have provided for a special finding by a District Court that a lunatic though of unsound mind is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or to others. We have in this clause followed the precedent of the English Act.

23 We have in clause 71 of the Bill as amended recast the provisions of clause 70 (4) and clause 71 relating to the appointment by the District Court of managers and guardians for lunatics. We have added to this clause a new proviso which incorporates the provisions of clause 52 which has been deleted from the Bill and have given to the District Courts a power similar to that possessed by the High Courts to apply a lunatic's property for his maintenance in case of temporary lunacy. We have also added a new sub clause empowering the Court or the Collector to demand security from any manager of an estate of a lunatic.

24. Under the present law the legal heir of a lunatic cannot in any circumstances be appointed the guardian of his person. We are informed that in many cases the legal heir is the only available guardian and the most suitable person to whose care the lunatic can be entrusted. We have therefore altered the proviso to clause 71, making it a new clause 72, so as to admit of such an appointment when manifestly to the advantage of the lunatic.

25. We have amended clause 72 so as to make it clear that the Collector can only be directed to take charge of the person and estate of a lunatic if such Collector consents to do so.

26. We have amended clause 75 so as to allow a Court to annex conditions and restrictions to any permission granted to the manager of a lunatic to mortgage or lease immoveable property of such lunatic, and we have also empowered the court to make or cause to be made such inquiries as it thinks fit before granting such permission.

27. We have amended clause 79 by providing that no relative of a lunatic shall sue a manager appointed under this Chapter for accounts without the leave of the District Court. The object of this amendment is to prevent managers from being harassed by frivolous suits.

28. We have made additions to clause 80 so as to make it clear that a Collector or a District Court may remove any manager of an estate of a lunatic or a guardian of the person of such lunatic and may appoint other suitable persons to re-place them.

29 We have re-drafted the clause relating to appeals and definitely provided that any order made by a District Court under this Chapter is open to appeal to the High Court.

30. We have ascertained that in certain provinces local authorities are responsible for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in asylums, and we have therefore amended clause 87, now clause 89, to meet such cases and have further provided by an addition to clause 88, now clause 89, that such local authorities may realise any money expended on the maintenance of a lunatic by application to the Civil Court.

31. Clause 94 of the Bill has been severely criticised by certain Local Governments. We have now so amended it as to allow any person to receive lunatics in any charitable institution or in his own family or to keep one lunatic as a boarder in his private house, but have prohibited the detention of two or more lunatics in any establishment for the gain of the proprietor. We think it necessary to prohibit the detention of lunatics in any unlicensed institutions regularly kept for the reception of lunatics.

32. We have added a new clause to the Bill to provide for the reception in asylums in British India of lunatics sent from other parts of India in which His Majesty or the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction. We have modelled this clause on the corresponding section of the Prisons Act, 1900.

33. We have made material additions to the prescribed form of the Statement of Particulars which is filed with a petition for a reception order. These additions have been made on the recommendations of medical authorities.

34. The other alterations in the Bill call for no remarks.

35. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	23rd September 1911
Fort St. George Gazette	10th October 1911.
Bombay Government Gazette	9th December 1911.
Calcutta Gazette	11th October 1911.
United Provinces Gazette	7th October 1911.
Punjab Government Gazette	9th October 1911.
Burma Gazette	21st October 1911.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	11th October 1911.
Central Provinces Gazette	7th October 1911.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November 1911.
Sind Official Gazette	9th October 1911.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	9th October 1911.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language	Date.
Madras	Tamil	5th December 1911.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	7th November 1911.
	Kanarese	5th December 1911.
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	23rd November 1911.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Uriya	4th November 1911.
	Hindi	21st November 1911.
	Bengali	28th November 1911.
Burma	Burmese	4th November 1911.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd January 1912.
Sindh	Sindhi	4th January 1912.

36. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

SYED ALI IMAM.
R. H. CRADDOCK.
SYED SHAMSUL HUDA.
M. B. DADABHOY.
BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.
F. C. GATES.
R. N. MUDHOLKAR.
C. P. LUKIS.
G. H. B. KENRICK.
W. C. MADGE.
W. H. VINCENT.
R. C. C. CARR.
S. R. ARTHUR.

The 26th February 1912.

THE INDIAN LUNACY BILL.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

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[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas, and the Pargana of Spiti

Savings.

2 Nothing contained in Part II shall be deemed *to effect* the powers of *any* High Court which *is or* hereafter may be established under the *Indian* High Courts Acts, 1861 *to 1911, over any person found to be a lunatic by inquisition or over the property of such lunatic, or the rights of any person appointed by such Court as guardian of* the person or *manager of the* estate of such lunatic

Definitions.

3 In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "asylum" means an asylum for lunatics established or licensed by Government

(2) "cost of maintenance" in an asylum includes the cost of lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine and care of a lunatic *and any expenditure incurred in removing such lunatic to and from an asylum*;

(3) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency-towns

(4) "criminal lunatic" means any person for whose confinement in, or removal to an asylum, jail or other place of safe custody an order has been made in accordance with the provisions of section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900.

V of 1898, III of 1900, XXXVI of 1860, s. 39

(5) "lunatic" means an idiot or person of unsound mind:

(6) "Magistrate" means a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act

(7) "medical officer" means a gazetted medical officer of Government *and includes a medical practitioner declared by general or special order of the Local Government* to be a medical officer for the purposes of this Act.

(8) "medical practitioner" means a holder of a qualification to practise medicine and surgery which can be registered in the United Kingdom in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the registration of medical practitioners; *and includes any person declared by general or special order of the Local Government* to be a medical practitioner for the purpose of this Act:

(9) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act or by rule made thereunder:

(10) "reception order" means an order made under the provisions of this Act for the reception into an asylum of a lunatic other than a lunatic so found by inquisition:

(11) "*relative*" *includes any person related by blood, marriage or adoption*; and

(12) "rule" means a rule made under this Act.

PART II.

RECEPTION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

CHAPTER II.

RECEPTION OF LUNATICS.

Reception of persons in asylum

4 (1) No person other than a criminal lunatic or a lunatic so found by inquisition shall be received or detained in an asylum *without* a reception order save as provided by sections 5, *16 and 98*.

[*Cf.* s. 4 (1), Lunacy Act, 1890.]

Provided that any person in charge of an asylum may with the consent of two of the visitors of such asylum, which consent shall not be given except upon a written application from the intending boarder, receive and lodge as a boarder in such asylum any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment

(2) *A boarder received in an asylum under the proviso to sub-section (1) shall not be detained in the asylum for more than twenty-four hours after he has given to the person in charge of the asylum notice in writing of his desire to leave such asylum.*

Reception Orders on petition

Application for reception order.

5. (1) An application for a reception order shall be made by petition *accompanied by a statement of particulars* to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the alleged lunatic ordinarily resides, shall be in the form prescribed and shall be supported by two medical certificates on separate *sheets* of paper one of which *certificate* shall be *from* a medical officer.

[*Cf.* s. 4 (2), Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(2) *If either of the medical certificates is signed by any relative, partner or assistant of the lunatic or of the petitioner, the petition shall state the fact, and, where the person signing is a relative, the exact manner in which he is related to the lunatic or petitioner.*

(3) The petition shall *also* state whether any previous *application* has been presented *for an inquiry into the mental capacity of* the alleged lunatic to *any Court*; *and if such application has been made* a *certified* copy of the order *made thereon* shall be attached to *the petition*.

[*Cf.* s. 4 (3) *ibid.*]

(4) No application for a reception order shall be entertained in any area outside the Presidency-towns unless the Local Government has by notification in the local official Gazette declared such area as an area in which reception orders may be made.

Application by whom to be presented

6. (1) The petition shall be presented, if possible, by—

(*a*) the husband or wife of the *alleged lunatic*, *or*

(*b*) *by any other relative of his*,

[*Cf.* s. 6, Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(2) If the petition is not so presented, it shall contain a statement of the reasons why it is not so presented, and of the connection of the petitioner with the alleged lunatic, and the circumstances under which he presents the petition.

(3) No person shall present a petition unless he *has attained the age of majority as determined by the law to which he is subject* and has, within fourteen days before the presentation of the petition, personally seen the said lunatic.

(4) The petition shall be signed and verified by the petitioner and the statement of prescribed particulars by the person making *such* statement.

Procedure upon petition for reception order.

7. (1) Upon the presentation of the petition the Magistrate shall consider the allegations in the petition and the evidence of lunacy appearing by the medical certificates.

[*Cf.* s. 13 of Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(2) *If he considers that there are grounds for proceeding further, he shall personally examine the alleged lunatic unless for reasons to be recorded in writing he thinks it unnecessary or inexpedient so to do.*

(3) If he is satisfied that a reception order may properly be made forthwith, he may make the same accordingly.

(4) If he is not so satisfied, he shall fix a date (notice whereof shall be given to the petitioner *and to any other person to whom in the opinion of the Magistrate notice should be given*) for the consideration of the petition, and he may make such further or other inquiries as or concerning the alleged lunatic as he thinks fit.

Powers of Magistrate pending enquiry

8. *Upon the presentation of the petition the Magistrate may make such order as he thinks fit for the suitable custody of the alleged lunatic pending the conclusion of the inquiry.*

Cf. s. 6, Lunacy Act, 1858.

9. The petition shall be considered in private *in the presence of the petitioner, the alleged lunatic (unless the Magistrate in his discretion otherwise directs), any person appointed by the alleged lunatic to represent him and such other persons as the Magistrate thinks fit.*

Cf. s. 6 (4), (5), (11), Lunacy Act, 1858.

Consideration of petition

Order

10. (1) At the time appointed for the consideration of the petition, the Magistrate may either make a reception order or dismiss the petition, or, may adjourn the same for *further* evidence or inquiry, and may make such order as to the payment of the costs of the inquiry by the person upon whose application it was made, or out of the estate of the alleged lunatic if found to be of unsound mind, or otherwise, as he thinks *fit*.

(2) If the petition is dismissed, the Magistrate shall record in writing his reasons for dismissing the same and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the petitioner a copy of such order.

Cf. s. 7 Act 26 of 1858

Further provisions as to reception orders

11. *No reception order shall be made under section 7 or section 10, save in the case of a lunatic who is dangerous and unfit to be at large, unless—*

(a) the Magistrate is satisfied that the person in charge of an asylum is willing to receive the lunatic, and

(b) the petitioner or some other person engages in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to pay the cost of maintenance of the lunatic.

Reception orders otherwise than on petition.

Cf. s. 3 Act 11 of 1877 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

Reception order in case of lunatic soldier

12. When any European who is subject to the provisions of the Army Act has been declared a lunatic in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations in force for the time being, and it appears to any administrative medical officer that he should be removed to an asylum, such administrative medical officer may, if he thinks fit, make a reception order under his hand for the admission of the said lunatic into any asylum which has been duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor General in Council.

Cf. s. 4, this para; and s. 5, last para. Act 26, 1858; and s. 13, Lunacy Act, 1858.

Powers and duties of police in respect of wandering or dangerous lunatics and lunatics cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.

13. (1) Every officer in charge of a police station *may arrest or cause to be arrested* all persons found wandering at large within the limits of his station *whom he has reason to believe to be* lunatics, *and* shall *arrest or cause to be arrested all persons within the limits of his station whom he has reason to believe to be dangerous by reason of lunacy. Any person so arrested shall be taken forthwith before the Magistrate*

Cf. s. 13 (1), Lunacy Act, 1858; and s. 5, Act 26 of 1858.

(2) Every officer in charge of a police station who has *reason to believe* that any person within the limits of his station is deemed to be a lunatic and is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated *or neglected* by any relative or other person having the charge of him, shall immediately report the fact to the Magistrate.

Cf. s. 13 (2), Lunacy Act, 1858.

Reception order in case of wandering and dangerous lunatics

14. Whenever any person is brought before a Magistrate under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 13, the Magistrate shall examine such person *and if he thinks that there are grounds for proceeding further shall cause him to be examined by a medical officer* and may make such other inquiries as he thinks *fit*; and if the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained, he may, if the medical officer who has *examined such person gives* a medical certificate with regard to *such person*, make a reception order for the admission of such lunatic into an asylum:

Provided that, if any friend or relative desires that the lunatic be sent to a licensed asylum and engages in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to pay the cost of maintenance of the lunatic in such asylum, the Magistrate *shall, if the person in charge of such asylum consents, make a reception order for the admission of* the lunatic into the licensed asylum mentioned in the engagement:

Provided *further* that if any friend or relative of *the* lunatic *enters into* a bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned that such lunatic shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others, the Magistrate, instead of *making a reception order*, may, if he thinks fit, make him over to the care of such friend or relative.

Cf. s. 35 of 34 of 1858 Cf. s. 13 of Lunacy Act of 1858

Order in case of lunatic cruelly treated or not under proper care and control

15. (1) If *it appears* to the Magistrate, on the report of a police-officer or the information of any other person, that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction deemed to be a lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may cause the alleged lunatic to be produced before him, and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him.

(2) If such relative or other person is legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, the Magistrate may make an order for such *alleged* lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and, if such relative or other person wilfully neglects to comply with the said order, *the Magistrate* may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(3) If there is no person legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, or if the Magistrate thinks fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in section 14, and upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a lunatic is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment may, *if medical officer gives a medical certificate with regard to such lunatic*, make a reception order for the admission *of such lunatic* into an asylum.

Detention of alleged lunatic pending report by medical officer

16. (*1*) When any person alleged to be a lunatic is brought before a Magistrate under the provisions of section 13 or section 15, the Magistrate *may, by an order in writing, authorize the detention of the alleged lunatic in suitable custody* for such time not exceeding ten days as may be, in his opinion, necessary to enable the medical officer to determine whether such alleged lunatic is a person in respect of whom a medical certificate may be properly given. [S. 6A, Act 36 of 1858.]

(*2*) The Magistrate may, from time to time, for the same purpose by order in writing, authorize such further detention *of the alleged lunatic for periods* not exceeding ten days at a time as he thinks necessary:

Provided that no person shall be detained *in accordance with the provisions of* this section for a total period exceeding thirty days from the date on which *he was first brought before the Magistrate.*

Commissioner of Police, etc., to act in the Presidency-towns.

17. All acts which the Magistrate is authorized or required to do by sections 14, 15 or 16 may be done in the Presidency-towns or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police; and all duties which an officer in charge of a police-station is authorized or required to perform may be performed in any of the *Presidency*-towns by an officer of the police-force not below the rank of an inspector. [S. 6, Act 36 of 1858.]

Further provisions as to reception orders and medical certificates.

Medical certificates.

18. (*1*) Every medical certificate under this Act shall be made and signed by a medical practitioner or a medical officer, as the case may be, *and shall be in the form prescribed.* [Lunacy Act, s. 29.]

(*2*) Every medical certificate shall state the facts upon which the person certifying has formed his opinion that the alleged lunatic is a lunatic, distinguishing facts observed by himself from facts communicated by others; and no reception order or petition shall be made upon a certificate founded only upon facts communicated by others.

(*3*) Every medical certificate made under this Act shall be evidence of the facts therein appearing and of the judgment therein stated to have been formed by the person certifying on such facts, as if the matters therein appearing had been verified on oath.

Time and manner of medical examination of lunatic.

19. (*1*) A reception order required to be founded on a medical certificate shall not be made unless the person who signs the medical certificate, or, where two certificates are required, each person who signs a certificate, has personally examined the alleged lunatic in the case of an order upon petition, not more than seven clear days before the date of the presentation of the petition, and, in all other cases, not more than seven clear days before the date of the order. [S. 29, Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(*2*) Where two medical certificates are required a reception order shall not be made unless each person signing a certificate has examined the alleged lunatic separately from the other.

Authority for reception.

20. A reception order, if the same appears to be in conformity with this Act, shall be sufficient authority for the petitioner or any person authorized by him, or in the case of an order not made upon petition, for the person authorized so to do by the person making the order, to take the lunatic and convey him to the place mentioned in such order and for his reception and detention therein, or in any asylum to which he may be removed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the order may be acted on without further evidence of the signature or of the jurisdiction of the person making the order. [*Cf.* s. 33, Lunacy Act, 1890.]

Copy of reception order to be sent to person in charge of asylum.

21. *Any authority making a reception order under this Part shall forthwith send a certified copy of the order to the person in charge of the asylum into which such lunatic is to be admitted.*

Restriction as to asylums into which reception orders may direct admission.

22. *Subject to the provisions of section 35, no Magistrate shall make a reception order for the admission of any lunatic into any asylum established by Government outside the Province in which the Magistrate exercises jurisdiction.*

Detention of lunatics pending removal to asylum.

Detention of lunatics pending removal to asylum.

23. *When any reception order has been made under section 7, 10, 14 or 15, the Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that the lunatic, pending his removal to an asylum, be detained in suitable custody in such place as the Magistrate thinks fit.*

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics

V of 1898. III of 1900

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

24. An order under section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or under section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, directing the reception of a criminal lunatic into any asylum which is prescribed for the reception of criminal lunatics shall be sufficient authority for the reception and detention of any person named therein in such asylum or in any other asylum to which he may be lawfully transferred.

Reception after inquisition.

Reception after inquisition.

25. A lunatic so found by inquisition may be admitted into an asylum— [*Cf.* s. 17, Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(*1*) in the case of an inquisition under Chapter IV, on an order *made by or under the authority of the High Court*;

(*2*) in the case of an inquisition under Chapter V, *on an order made by the District Court.*

Order for payment of cost of maintenance of lunatic.

26. (*1*) *When any lunatic has been admitted into an asylum in accordance with the provisions of section 25*, the High Court or the District Court, as the case may be, shall, *on the application of* the person in charge of the asylum, make an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic in the asylum, and may from time to time direct *that any sum of money payable under such order* shall be recovered from the estate of the lunatic or of any person legally bound to maintain him: [*Cf.* s. 4 (5), Act 36, 1858.]

Provided that, if at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the lunatic has not sufficient property, and that no person legally bound to maintain such lunatic has sufficient means

for the payment of such cost the Court shall certify the same instead of making such order for the payment of the cost as aforesaid.

(2) *An order under sub-section* (1) *shall be enforced in the same manner and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as a decree made by the Court in a suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned.*

Amendment of order or certificate.

Sec. 12 Act 36 of 1858. Cf. s. 24 Lunacy Act, 1890.

Amendment of order or certificate.

27. If, after the reception of any lunatic into any asylum, *on a reception order*, it appears that the order upon which he was received or the medical certificate or certificates upon which such order was made is or are defective or incorrect, the same may at any time afterwards be amended by the person or persons signing the same with the sanction of two or more of the visitors of the said asylum, one of whom shall be a medical officer.

CHAPTER III.

CARE AND TREATMENT.

Visitors.

Act 36 of 1858, s. 2

Appointment of visitors.

28. (1) The Local Government shall appoint for every asylum not less than three visitors, one of whom at least shall be a medical officer.

(2) The Inspector General of Prisons (where such office exists) shall be a visitor *ex officio* of all the asylums within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Ib., s. 3

Monthly inspection by visitors.

29. Two or more of the visitors, one of whom shall be a medical officer, shall, once at least in every month, together inspect every part of the asylum of which they are visitors, and see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, *every lunatic and boarder* therein, and the order and certificate for the admission of every lunatic admitted since the last visitation of the visitors, and shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and the *remarks thereof*.

Act 5 1898, s. 472

Inspection of criminal lunatics by Inspector General or visitors.

30. (1) When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the asylum or any two of them, if he is confined in an asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and each Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report as to the state of mind of such person to the *authority* under whose order he is confined. V of 1898.

Act 5 1898, s. 471 (...

(2) The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which such person may be confined to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector General under sub-section (1

Discharge of lunatics

Act 36, 1858, s. 6

Order of discharge from asylum by visitors.

31. (1) Three of the visitors of any asylum, of whom one shall be a medical officer, may, by *order in* writing, *direct* the discharge of any person detained in such asylum, and such person shall thereupon be discharged:

Provided that no order under this sub-section shall be made in the case of a person detained under a reception order under section 12, or, in the case of a criminal lunatic, otherwise than as provided by section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900. III of 1900

(2) When such order is *made*, if the person is detained under the order of any public *authority*, notice of the order of discharge shall be immediately communicated to such *authority*.

Cf. s. 12, Lunacy Act 1890

Discharge of lunatics in other asylums and of European military lunatics.

32. (1) A lunatic detained in an asylum under a reception order, made on petition shall be discharged if the person on whose petition the reception order was made so *applies* in writing *to the person in charge of the asylum*:

Provided that no lunatic shall be discharged under the provisions of sub-section (1) if the officer in charge of the asylum certifies in writing that the lunatic is dangerous and unfit to be at large.

S. 3 (second para.) Act 11 1877

(2) A person detained in an asylum under a reception order made under section 12 shall be detained *therein* until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the military regulations in force for the time being or until the officer making the order applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

S. 7, A. 11 1877

33. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of an asylum that the discharge of a person therein detained under an order made under section 12 is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the General or other Officer Commanding the division, district, brigade or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of such persons into an asylum, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the military regulations in force for the time being.

Cf. s. 1 ... Act ...

Discharge of lunatic on bond to be given for his proper care and treatment.

34. Whenever any relative or friend of a lunatic detained in any asylum under the provisions of sections 14, 15 or 17 is desirous that such lunatic shall be delivered over to his care and custody, he *may* make application to the authority under whose order the lunatic is detained, and such authority, if it thinks fit, in consultation with *the person in charge of the asylum and with* the visitors or with one of them being a medical officer, and upon such relative or friend entering into bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the said authority thinks fit conditioned that such lunatic

shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others, may make an order for the discharge of such lunatic, and such lunatic shall thereupon be discharged.

Discharge of person subsequently found on inquisition not to be of unsound mind.

34. *If any lunatic detained in an asylum on a reception order made under section 7, 10, 14, 25 or 27 is subsequently found on an inquisition under Chapter IV or Chapter V not to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, the person in charge of the asylum shall forthwith on the production of a certified copy of such finding discharge the alleged lunatic from the asylum.*

Removal of lunatics.

Removal of lunatics and of criminal lunatics

35. (*1*) Any lunatic may be removed from any asylum *established by Government*, to any other asylum within the *presidency* in accordance with any general or special order of the Local Government, and to any other asylum in any part of British India in accordance with any general or special order of the Governor General in Council [Act 36 of 1858, s. 11-C.]

Provided that no lunatic admitted into an asylum on a reception order made on petition shall be removed in accordance with the provisions of this sub-section until notice of such intended removal has been given to the petitioner. [Cf. Act 5, 1898, s. 471 (1).]

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may make such general or special order as he thinks fit directing the removal of any person for whose confinement an order has been made under section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from the place where he is for the time being confined, to any asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India. [Act 36, 1858, s. 12. Lunacy Act 1890, s. 35.]

1898

Escape and re-capture.

Order to justify detention and re-capture after escape.

36. Every person removed into an asylum under any such order as is required by this Act, may be detained therein until he is removed or discharged as authorized by law, and in case of escape may, by virtue of such order, be re-taken by any police-officer or by the person in charge of such asylum, or any officer or servant belonging thereto, or any other person authorized in that behalf by the said person in charge, and conveyed to and received and detained in such asylum:

Provided that in the case of a lunatic not being a criminal lunatic or a lunatic in respect of whom a reception order has been made under section 14, the power to re-take such escaped lunatic under this section shall be exercisable only for a period of one month from the date of his escape.

PART III.

JUDICIAL INQUISITION AS TO LUNACY.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY IN PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Inquisition.

Jurisdiction in lunacy in Presidency-towns.

37. The Courts having jurisdiction under this Chapter shall be the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay.

Court may order inquisition as to persons alleged to be lunatic.

38. (*1*) The Court may upon application by order direct an inquisition whether a person subject to the jurisdiction of the Court who is alleged to be lunatic, is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs [S. 1, Act 34 of 1858.]

(*2*) Such order may also contain directions for inquiries concerning the nature of the property belonging to the alleged lunatic, the persons who are his relatives, the time during which he has been of unsound mind, or such other matters as to the Court may seem proper.

Application by whom to be made.

39. Application for such inquisition may be made by any *relative* of the alleged lunatic, or by the Advocate-General. [S. 2, Act 34 of 1858.]

Notice of time and place of inquisition.

40. (*1*) Notice shall be given to the alleged lunatic of the time and place at which it is proposed to hold the inquisition [Cf. s. 3, *ibid*, and s. 3, Act 35 of 1858.]

(*2*) If it appears that personal service on *the alleged lunatic* would be ineffectual, the Court may direct such substituted service of the notice as it thinks fit.

(*3*) The Court may also direct a copy of such notice to be served upon any relative of the alleged lunatic *and upon any other person to whom in the opinion of the Court notice of the application should be given.*

Power of Court in respect of attendance and examination of lunatic.

41. (*1*) The Court may require the alleged lunatic to attend at such convenient time and place as it may appoint for the purpose of being personally examined by the Court, or by any person from whom the Court may desire to have a report of the mental capacity and condition of such alleged lunatic [Cf. ss. 4, 5, *ibid* and s. 3 Act 35 of 1858.]

(*2*) The Court may likewise make an order authorizing any person or persons therein named to have access to the alleged lunatic for the purpose of a personal examination.

Rules respecting attendance and examination of *females* alleged to be *lunatic*.

42. The attendance and examination of the alleged lunatic under the provisions of section 41 shall, if the alleged lunatic be a woman who, according to the manners and customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, be regulated by the *law and practice* for the examination of such persons in other civil cases [Cf. s. 6 *ibid* and s. 5 Act 35 of 1858.]

S. 8, Act 34 of 1858, and Act 36 of 1858.]

Power to direct District Court to make inquisition in certain cases

43. (*1*) If the alleged lunatic is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the inquisition cannot conveniently be made in the *manner* hereinbefore provided, the Court may direct the inquisition to be made before the District Court within whose local jurisdiction the alleged lunatic may be; and such District Court shall accordingly proceed to make such inquisition in the same manner as if the alleged lunatic were subject to its jurisdiction, and shall certify its finding upon the matters of inquisition to the Court directing the inquisition.

(*2*) The *record* of evidence taken upon the inquisition shall be transmitted, together with any remarks the Court may think fit to make thereon, to the Court by which the inquisition was directed.

[*Ib.*, s. 9.]

Amendment of finding of District Court if defective or insufficient in form.

44. If the finding of the District Court appears to the Court directing the inquisition to be defective or insufficient in point of form, it may either amend the same or refer it back to the Court which made the inquisition to be amended.

Proceedings on finding of Court

45. The finding of the Court on the inquisition or the finding of the District Court to which the inquisition may have been referred under the provisions of section 43 with such amendments as may be made under the provisions of section 44, as the case may be, shall have the same effect, and be proceeded on in the same manner in regard to the appointment of a *guardian* of the person and a *manager of the* estate of the lunatic as the findings referred to in section 12 of the Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858, immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Judicial powers over person and estate of lunatic.

[*Cf.* Lunacy Act, 1858, s. 106 *f.*]

Custody of lunatics and management of their estates.

46. (*1*) The Court may make orders for the custody of lunatics so found by inquisition and the management of their estates.

(*2*) When upon the inquisition it is specially found that the person to whom the inquisition relates is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he is capable of managing himself, and is not dangerous to himself or to others, the Court may make such orders as it thinks fit for the *management* of the estate of the lunatic including proper provision for the maintenance of the lunatic *and of such members of his family as are dependent on him for maintenance*, but it shall not be necessary to make any order as to the custody of the person of the lunatic.

[*Ib.*, s. 18.]

Powers of manager in respect of management of lunatic's estate

47. The Court, on the appointment of a *manager* of the estate of a lunatic, may direct by the order of appointment, or by any subsequent order, that *such manager* shall have such powers for the management *of the estate* as to the Court *may* seem necessary and proper, reference being had to the nature of the property, whether moveable or immoveable, of which the estate may consist:

Provided that no manager so appointed shall without the permission of the Court—

(*a*) *mortgage, charge or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise any immoveable property of the lunatic; or*

(*b*) *lease any such property for a term exceeding five years.*

Such permission may be granted subject to any condition or restriction which the Court thinks fit to impose.

Act 34 of 1858, *Ib.*, s. 17.]

Power to make order concerning any matter connected with the lunatic.

48. The Court may, on application made to it by petition concerning any matter whatsoever connected with the *lunatic or his estate*, make such order, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, respecting the application, as in the circumstances, *it thinks fit*.

Management and administration.

[*Ib.*, s. 18.]

Power to dispose of lunatic's property for certain purposes

49. The Court may, if it appears to be just or for the lunatic's benefit, order that any property, moveable, or immoveable of the lunatic, and whether in possession, reversion, remainder, or contingency be sold, charged, mortgaged dealt with or otherwise disposed of as may seem most expedient for the purpose of raising or securing or repaying with or without interest money to be applied or which has been applied to all or any of the following purposes, namely—

(*1*) the payment of the lunatic's debts or engagements;

(*2*) the discharge of any incumbrance on his property;

(*3*) the payment of any debt or expenditure incurred for the lunatic's maintenance or otherwise *for his benefit*;

(*4*) the payment of or provision for the expenses of his future maintenance and the maintenance of *such members of his family as are dependent on him for maintenance*, including the expenses of his removal to Europe, if he shall be so removed, and all expenses incidental thereto;

(*5*) the payment of the costs of any inquiry under this Chapter, and of any costs incurred by order or under the authority of the Court.

[*Ib.*, s. 19.]

Execution of conveyances and powers by manager under order of Court.

50. (*1*) The *manager* of the lunatic's estate shall, in the name and on behalf of the lunatic, execute all such conveyances and instruments of transfer relative to any sale, mortgage or other disposition of his estate as the Court *may* order.

(*2*) *Such manager* shall, in like manner, under the order of the Court, exercise all powers whatsoever vested in a lunatic whether the same are vested in him for his own benefit or in the character of trustee or guardian.

[*Ib.*, s. 20.]

Court may order performance of contract

51. Where a person, having contracted to sell or otherwise dispose of his estate or any part thereof, afterwards becomes lunatic, the Court may, if the contract is such as the Court thinks ought to be performed, direct the *manager* of the estate to execute such conveyances and to do such other acts in fulfilment of the contract as it shall think proper.

Dissolution and disposal of property of partnership on a member becoming lunatic.

52. (*1*) Where a person, being a member of a partnership firm, is found *to be* a lunatic, the Court may, on the application of the other partners, or of any person who appears to the Court to be entitled to require the same, dissolve the partnership [Act 24 of 1858, s. 21.]

(*2*) Upon such dissolution, or upon a dissolution by decree of Court or otherwise by due course of law, the *manager* of the estate may, in the name and on behalf of the lunatic, join with the other partners in disposing of the partnership property upon such terms, and shall do all such acts for carrying into effect the dissolution of the partnership, as the Court shall think proper

Disposal of business premises

53. Where a lunatic has been engaged in business, the Court may, if it appears to be for the lunatic's benefit that the business premises should be disposed of, order the *manager* of the estate to sell and dispose of the same; and the moneys arising from such sale shall be applied in such manner as the Court may direct. [*Id.*, s. 22.]

Manager may dispose of lease.

54. Where a lunatic is entitled to a lease or under-lease, and it appears to be for the benefit of his estate that it should be disposed of, the *manager* of the estate may, by order of the Court, surrender, assign or otherwise dispose of the same to such person for such valuable or nominal consideration, and upon such terms, as the Court thinks fit. [*Id.*, s. 23.]

Assumption of charge by Court of Wards of land belonging to a lunatic in certain cases.

55. If a lunatic is possessed of any immoveable property situate beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, which, by the law in force in the Province wherein such property is situated, subjects the proprietor, if disqualified, to the *jurisdiction* of the Court of Wards, the said Court of Wards may assume the charge of such property and manage the same according to the law for the time being in force for such management: [*Id.*, s. 24.]

Provided that—

(*1*) in such case, no further proceedings in respect of the lunacy shall be taken under any such law, nor shall it be competent to the Court of Wards or to any Collector to appoint a guardian of the person of the said lunatic or a manager of the estate except of the immoveable property which so subjects the proprietor as aforesaid:

(*2*) the surplus of the income of such property, after providing for the *payment* of the Government revenue and expenses of management, shall be disposed of from time to time in such manner as the High Court *may* direct:

(*3*) nothing contained in this section shall affect the powers given to the High Court by sections 48, 50 and 51 or (except so far as relates to the management of the said immoveable property which so subjects the proprietor as aforesaid) the powers given by any other section.

Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance without appointing *manager* in certain cases.

56. (*1*) If it appears to the Court, having regard to the situation and condition in life of the lunatic and his family and the other circumstances of the case, to be expedient that his property should be made available for his or their maintenance in a direct and inexpensive manner it may, instead of appointing a *manager* of the estate, order that the property if money or if of any other description the produce thereof, when realized, be paid to such person as the Court may think fit, to be applied for the purpose aforesaid. [*Id.*, s. 27.]

(*2*) The receipt of the person so appointed shall be a valid discharge to any person who pays any money or delivers any property of the lunatic to such person.

Vesting orders.

Power to order transfer of stock belonging to lunatic in certain cases.

57. Where any stock or Government securities or any share in a company (transferable within British India or the dividends of which are payable there) is or are standing in the name of, or vested in, a lunatic, beneficially entitled thereto, or in a *manager* of the estate of a lunatic, or in a trustee for him, and the *manager* dies intestate, or himself becomes lunatic, or is out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or it is uncertain whether the *manager* is living or dead, or he neglects or refuses to transfer the stock, securities or shares, or to receive and pay over thereof the dividends to a new *manager* or as the Court directs, within fourteen days after being required by the Court to do so, then the Court may order some fit person to make such transfer, or to transfer the same, and to receive and pay over the dividends in such manner as the Court directs. [*Id.* s. 25.]

Power to order transfer of stock of lunatic residing out of British India, and the United Kingdom.

58. Where any such stock or Government securities or share in a company is or are standing in the name of, or vested in, any person residing out of British India and out in any part of the United Kingdom, the Court upon being satisfied that such person has been declared lunatic, and that his personal estate has been vested in a person appointed for the management thereof, according to the law of the place where he is residing, may order some fit person to make such transfer of the stock, securities or shares, or of any part thereof, to or into the name of the person so appointed or otherwise, and also to receive and pay over the dividends and proceeds as the Court thinks fit [*Id.*, s. 29.]

General.

Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance in case of temporary lunacy.

59. If it appears to the Court that the unsoundness of mind of a lunatic is in its nature temporary, and that it is expedient to make temporary provision for his maintenance or for the maintenance of such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance, the Court may, in like manner as under section 56, direct his property or a sufficient part of it to be applied for the purpose aforesaid. [*Id.*, s. 28.]

Proceedings in lunacy to cease or to be set aside if Court finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased.

60. (*1*) When any person has been found *under this chapter to be* of unsound mind and *it is subsequently* shown to the Court that there is reason to believe that such unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court may make an order for inquiring whether such person is still of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

(*f*) The inquiry shall be conducted *as far as may be* in the manner *prescribed in this chapter* for an inquisition into the unsoundness of mind of an alleged lunatic; and if it is found that the unsoundness of mind has ceased the Court shall order all proceedings in the lunacy to cease or to be set aside on such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem fit.

[Act 36 of 1858 s. 30] Power of Court to make rules.

61. The Court may, from time to time, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter in matters of lunacy.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY OUTSIDE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Inquisition.

[Act 36 of 1858, s. 2.] Power of District Court to institute Inquisition as to persons alleged to be lunatic

62. Whenever any person not subject to the jurisdiction of any of the Courts mentioned in section 37 is possessed of property and is alleged to be a lunatic, the District Court within whose jurisdiction such person is residing may, upon application, by order direct an inquisition for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is of unsound mind and incapable of managing *himself and* his affairs.

[*Ib.*, s. 3] Application by whom to be made.

63. (*1*) Application for such inquisition may be made by any *relative of* the alleged lunatic or by any public curator appointed under the Succession (Property Protection) Act, 1841 (*hereinafter referred to as the curator*), or by the Government Pleader, *as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure*, 1908, or if the property of the alleged lunatic consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, by the Collector of the district in which it is situate.

(*2*) If the property or any part thereof is of such a description *that it would* by the law in force in any Province where such property is situate subject the proprietor, if disqualified, to the *jurisdiction* of the Court of Wards, the application may be made by the Collector on behalf of the Court of Wards

[*Cf. Ib.*, ss. 4 to 6] Regulation of proceedings of District Courts.

64. The provisions of sections 40, 41 and 42 shall regulate the proceedings of the District Court with regard to the matters to which they relate.

[*Ib.*, s. 37.] Inquisition by District Court and finding thereon.

65. (*1*) The District Court, if it thinks fit, may appoint two or more persons to act as assessors to the Court in the said inquisition.

(*2*) Upon the completion of the inquisition, the Court shall determine whether the alleged lunatic is of unsound mind and incapable of managing *himself and* his affairs *or may come to a special finding that such alleged lunatic is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs but that he is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or to others.*

[*Ib.*, s. 8.] Inquisition by subordinate Court on commission issued by District Court and proceedings thereon.

66. (*1*) If the alleged lunatic resides at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place where the District Court is *held* to which the application is made, the said Court may issue a commission to any subordinate court to make the inquisition and such subordinate Court shall thereupon conduct the inquisition in the manner hereinbefore provided in this chapter.

(*2*) On the completion of the inquisition the subordinate Court shall *transmit the record of* its proceedings with the opinions of the assessors, if assessors have been appointed, and its own *opinion* on the case; and the District Court shall thereupon *proceed to dispose of the application in the manner provided in section 65, sub-section* (*2*):

Provided that the District Court may direct the subordinate Court to make such further or other inquiries as it thinks fit before disposing of the application.

Judicial powers over person and estate of lunatic.

[*Ib.*, s. 9] Custody of lunatics and management of their estates

67. (*1*) The Court may make orders for the custody of lunatics so found by inquisition and the management of their estates.

(*2*) When upon the inquisition it is specially found that the person to whom the inquisition relates is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or to others, the Court may make such orders as it thinks fit for the *management* of the estate of the lunatic including proper provisions for the maintenance of the lunatic *and of such members of his family as are dependent on him for maintenance*, but it shall not be necessary to make any order as to the custody of the person of the lunatic.

[*Ib.*, s. 10.] Court of Wards to be authorized in certain cases to take charge of estate of lunatic

68. If the estate of a lunatic so found or any part thereof consists of property which, by the law for the time being in force, subjects the proprietor, if disqualified, to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, the Court of Wards shall be authorized to take charge of the same.

[*Ib.*, s. 11. Power to direct Collector to take charge of person and estate of lunatic in certain cases.

69. (*1*) If the estate *of a lunatic so found* consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land *but is* not *of such a nature that it would* subject *the proprietor, if disqualified*, to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, the District Court may direct the Collector to take charge of the *person and* estate *of the lunatic*:

Provided that no such order shall be made without the consent of the Collector previously obtained.

(*2*) The Collector shall thereupon appoint a manager of the *estate* and may appoint a guardian of the person of the lunatic.

Control over proceedings of Collector.

70. All proceedings of the Collector in *regard to the person or estate of a lunatic under this chapter* shall be subject to the control of the *local Government or of such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.*

Power of District Court to appoint guardian and manager and take security from manager.

73. (1) *In all other cases* the District Court shall appoint a *manager of the estate* of the lunatic *and may appoint a guardian of his person*:

Provided that a District Court may, instead of appointing a manager of the estate of a lunatic, exercise any of the powers conferred on the High Court under sections 16 and 36.

(2) *Any person* who has been appointed by the *District Court or Collector* to *manage the estate of a lunatic* shall, if so required, *enter into a* bond in *such form and with such sureties as to the Court or the Collector, as the case may be, may seem* fit engaging duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the property of the *lunatic*.

Restriction on appointment of legal heir of lunatic to be guardian of his person.

72. *The legal heir of lunatic shall not be appointed to be the guardian of the person of such lunatic unless the Court or the Collector, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing considers that such an appointment is for the benefit of the lunatic.*

Remuneration of managers and guardians.

73. *A guardian of* the person *of a lunatic or a manager of his estate* appointed *under this chapter shall be paid such allowance, if any, as* the Court or the Collector, as the case may be, *thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties.* [Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 12.]

Duties of guardian

74. (1) The person appointed to be guardian of a lunatic's person shall have the care of his person and maintenance. [Act 35 of 1858, s. 13

(2) When a distinct guardian is appointed, the manager shall pay to the guardian such allowance as *may* be fixed by the District Court or the Collector, as the case may be, for the maintenance of the lunatic and such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance.

Power of manager.

75. (1) Every manager *of* the estate of a lunatic appointed as aforesaid may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if not a lunatic, and may collect and pay all just claims, debts and liabilities due to or by the estate of the lunatic: [*Ib.*, s. 14.]

Provided that no manager so appointed shall without the permission of the Court—

(a) *mortgage, charge or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise any immovable property of the lunatic;*

(b) *lease any such property for a term exceeding five years.*

Such permission may be granted subject to any condition or restriction which the Court thinks fit to impose.

(2) Before granting any *such* permission the Court may cause notice of the application *for such* permission to be *served on* any relative or friend of the *lunatic, and may make or cause to be made such inquiries as to the Court may seem necessary in the interests of the lunatic.*

Manager to furnish inventory and annual accounts.

76. (1) Every person appointed by the District Court or by the Collector to be manager of the estate of a lunatic shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, deliver in Court or to the Collector, as the case may be, an inventory of the immoveable property belonging to the lunatic and of all such money, *or other moveable property*, as he *may* receive on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same. [*Ib.*, s. 15, first para.]

(2) Every such manager shall also furnish to the Court or to the Collector annually, within three months of the close of the year of the era current in the district, an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the sums received and disbursed on account of the estate and the balance remaining in his hands.

Proceeding if accuracy of inventory or accounts is impugned.

77. If any *relative of* the lunatic, or *the Collector* by petition to the Court, impeaches the accuracy of the said inventory and statement, or of any annual account, the Court may summon the manager and inquire summarily into the matter and make such order thereon as it thinks *fit*; or the Court, at its discretion, may refer any such petition to any subordinate Court or to the Collector if the manager was appointed by the Collector. [Act 35 of 1858, s. 15, second para.

Payment into public treasury and investment of proceeds of estate.

78. All sums received by a manager on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the lunatic or of the estate, shall be paid into the public treasury on account of the estate and shall be invested from time to time in *any of the securities specified in section 20 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, unless the Court or the Collector, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing directs that such sums be in the interest of the lunatic otherwise invested or applied.*

Relative may sue for an account.

79. Any *relative of* a lunatic may *with the leave of the District Court* sue for an account from any manager appointed under this chapter, or from any such person after his removal from office or trust, or from his legal representative in case of his death, in respect of any estate then or formerly under his care or management or of any sum of money or other property received by him on account of such estate. [*Ib.*, s. 17.]

Removal of managers and guardians.

80. (1) The District Court, for any sufficient cause, may remove any manager appointed by it not being the Curator, and may appoint such Curator or any other fit person in his *place*, and may compel the person so removed to make over the property in his hands to his successor, and to account to such successor for all money received or disbursed by him. [Act 35 of 1858, s. 18.

(2) The Court may also, for any sufficient cause, remove any guardian *of the person of the lunatic* appointed by it *and may appoint any other fit person in his place*.

(3) The Collector, for any sufficient cause, may remove, any manager *of the estate of a lunatic or guardian of the person of a lunatic* appointed by him *and may appoint any other fit person in place of such manager or guardian*; and the District Court, on the application of the Collector, may compel any manager removed *under this section to make over the property and all accounts in his hands to his successor and to account to such successor for all money received* or disbursed *by him*.

Penalty on manager for refusing to deliver accounts of property.

81. The District Court may impose a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees on any manager of the estate of a lunatic who wilfully neglects or refuses to deliver his accounts or any property in his hands within the time fixed by the Court, and may realize such fine *as if it were a sum due under a decree of the* Court, and may also commit the recusant to *the civil jail* until he delivers such accounts or property. [*Ib.*, s. 19.]

Proceedings in lunacy to cease or to be set aside if Court finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased.

82. (*1*) When any person has been found *under this Chapter to be* of unsound mind and *it is subsequently* shown to the *District* Court that there is reason to believe that such unsoundness of mind has ceased, *such* Court may make an order for inquiring whether such person is still of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

(*2*) The inquiry shall, *as far as may be*, be conducted in the same manner *as is prescribed in this Chapter* for an inquisition into the unsoundness of mind of an alleged lunatic, and if it is found that the unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court shall order all proceedings in the lunacy to cease or to be set aside on such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem fit.

Appeal.

83. *An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order made by a District Court, under this Chapter.*

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER IV.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASYLUMS.

Act 36 of 1858, s. 1.]

Local Government may establish or license the establishment of asylums.

84. The Local Government may establish or license the establishment of asylums at such places as it *thinks fit*.

Act 30 of 1858, s. 17.]

Provision for *admission of lunatics to asylums outside a province.*

85. The Governor General in Council may *by any general or special order direct that* Magistrates or Courts exercising jurisdiction in any province may send lunatics or any class of lunatics *to any asylum situate in any other province.*

CHAPTER VII.

EXPENSES OF LUNATICS.

Act 36 of 1858, s. 24.]

Payment of cost of maintenance in licensed asylum in certain cases by Government.

86. (*1*) When any lunatic is admitted to a licensed asylum under a reception order or an order under section 25 and no engagement has been taken from the friends or relatives of the lunatic or order made by the Court for the payment of expenses under the provisions of this Act, the cost of maintenance of such lunatic shall, *subject to the provision of any law for the time being in force*, be paid by the Government to the person in charge of such asylum.

Act 13 of 1877, s. 9.]

(*2*) The Paymaster of the military circle within which any asylum is situated shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the cost of maintenance of every lunatic received and detained therein under an order made under section 12.

Act 36 of 1858, s. 25, 2nd para.]

Application of property in the possession of a lunatic found wandering.

87. *Any money in the possession of a lunatic found wandering at large may be applied by the Magistrate towards the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic or of any other expenses incurred on his behalf and any moveable property found on the person of the lunatic may be sold by the Magistrate and the proceeds thereof similarly applied.*

Act s. 30, 1st para.]

Application to Civil Court for order for the payment of cost of maintenance out of the lunatic's estate, or by person bound to maintain him.

88. *If a lunatic detained in an asylum on a reception order made under section 14, section 15 or section 17 has an estate applicable, to his maintenance or if any person legally bound to maintain such lunatic has the means to maintain him, the authority which made the reception order or any local authority liable for the cost of maintenance of such lunatic under any law for the time being in force may apply to the High Court or* District Court within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of which the estate of the lunatic is situate or the person legally bound to maintain him resides, for an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic.

[*Ibid.*]

Order of Court and enforcement thereof.

89. (*1*) The Court shall inquire into the matter in a summary way, and on being satisfied that such lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such lunatic, may make an order for the recovery of the cost of maintenance of such lunatic *together with the costs of the application* out of such estate or from such person.

Act s. 31, 2nd para.]

(*2*) Such order shall be enforced in the same manner, and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as a decree made by the said Court in a suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned.

Act s. 34.]

Saving of liability of relatives to maintain lunatic.

90. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any lunatic shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Act.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

91. (*1*) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council the Local Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(*a*) to prescribe forms for any proceeding under the Act other than a proceeding before a High Court which is or may hereafter be established under the Indian High Courts Acts, 1861 to 1911 ;

(*b*) to prescribe places of detention and regulate the care and treatment of persons detained under section 5 or section 16 ;

(*e*) to regulate the confinement, care, treatment and discharge of criminal lunatics;
(*f*) to regulate the management of asylums and the care and custody of the inmates thereof and their transfer from one asylum to another;
(*g*) to regulate the transfer of criminal lunatics to asylums;
(*h*) to prescribe the procedure to be followed by District Courts and Magistrates before a lunatic is sent to any asylum established by Government;
(*i*) to prescribe the asylums established by Government within the province to which lunatics from any area or any class of lunatics shall be sent;
(*k*) to prescribe conditions subject to which asylums may be licensed;
(*l*) save as otherwise provided in this Act, generally to carry into effect the provisions of the Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section the Local Governments may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Publication of rules.

92. All rules made under section 91 shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

Penalty for improper reception or detention of lunatic.

93. *Any person who*—

[*Cf.* s. 316, Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(*a*) otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act receives or detains a lunatic or alleged lunatic in an asylum, or

(*b*) for *gain* detains *five or more* lunatics in *any place not being* an asylum,

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

V of 1898

Proviso as to bonds.

94. The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Act.

Pension of lunatic payable by Government.

95. (1) When any sum is payable in respect of pay, pension, gratuity or other similar allowance to any person by Government and the person to whom the sum is payable is certified by a Magistrate to be a lunatic, the Government officer under whose authority such sum would be payable if the payee were not a lunatic may pay so much of the said sum as he thinks fit to the person having charge of the lunatic, and may pay the surplus, if any, or such part thereof as he thinks fit for the maintenance of such members of the lunatic's family as are dependant on him for maintenance.

[*Cf.* s. 316, Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(2) The Secretary of State for India in Council shall be discharged of all liability in respect of any amounts paid in accordance with this section.

Use of Forms in Schedule.

96. Subject to any rules, the forms set forth in the First Schedule, with such variation as the circumstances of each case may require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned, and if used shall be sufficient.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

97. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Power to give effect to warrants and orders of certain Courts outside British India.

98. *Any officer in charge of an asylum may give effect to any order or warrant for the reception and detention of any lunatic made or issued by any Court or tribunal beyond the limits of British India in the exercise of jurisdiction conferred by His Majesty or the Governor General in Council.*

Power to make rules for reception of lunatics received from outside British India.

99. *The Governor General in Council may make rules regulating the procedure for the reception and detention in asylums in British India of lunatics whose reception and detention are provided for by section 98.*

XXXVI of 1858.

Orders under repealed Acts.

100. (1) In the case of orders made before the commencement of this Act under section 7 of the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, for the reception of persons into an asylum, the persons who signed the order shall have all the powers and be subject to the obligations by this Act conferred or imposed upon the petitioner for a reception order, and the provisions of this Act relating to persons upon whose petition a reception order was made shall apply in the case of a person who has signed an order, under section 7 of the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, before the commencement of this Act as if the order had been made after the commencement of this Act upon a petition presented by him.

(2) All orders for the detention of lunatics made and all undertakings given under any enactment hereby repealed shall have the same force and effect as if they had been made or given under this Act and by or to the authority empowered thereby in such behalf.

Repeal of enactments.

101. The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

FORMS.

(*See section 96.*)

FORM 1.

Application for Reception Order.

(*See sections 5 and 6.*)

In the matter of A B [1], residing at , by occupation , son of : a person alleged to be a lunatic

[1] Full name, caste and title.

To the Presidency Magistrate, for [*or* District Magistrate of *or* Magistrate specially empowered under Act of 1912 for *or* Sub-divisional Magistrate of].

The petition of C. D. [1], residing at , by occupation , son of in the town of [*or* sub-division of in the district of].

1. I am [2] years of age.

2. I desire to obtain an order for the reception of A. B. as a lunatic in the asylum of situate at [3].

3. I last saw the said A. B. at on the [4] day of

4. I am the [5] of the said A. B.

[*or if the petitioner is not a relative of the patient state as follows.*]

I am not a *relative* of the said A. B. The reasons why this petition is not presented by a relative are as follows: [*State them.*]

The circumstances under which this petition is presented by me are as follows: [*State them.*]

5. *The persons signing the medical certificates which accompany the petition are* [6].

6. A statement of particulars relating to the said A. B. accompanies this petition.

7. [*If that is the fact.*] An application for *an inquiry into the mental capacity* of the said A. B. was made to the on the and a certified copy of the order made on the said petition is annexed hereto [*Or if that is the fact.*]

No application for *an inquiry in to the mental capacity* of the said A. B. has been made previous to this application.

The petitioner therefore prays that a reception order may be made in accordance with the foregoing statement

(Sd.) C. D.

The statements contained or referred to in paragraphs are true to my knowledge; the other statements are true to my information and belief.

(Sd.) C. D.

Dated

Statement of particulars.

[*If any of the particulars in this statement is not known, the fact to be so stated.*]

The following is a statement of particulars relating to the said A. B

Name of patient at length.

Sex and age

Married, single or widowed.

Previous occupation

Caste and religious belief, as far as known.

Residence at or immediately previous to the date hereof.

Names of any near relatives to the patient who are alive.

Whether this is first attack of lunacy.

Age (*if known*) on first attack.

When and where previously under care and treatment as a lunatic.

Duration of existing attack.

Supposed cause.

Whether the patient is subject to epilepsy.

Whether suicidal.

Whether the patient is known to be suffering from phthisis or any form of tubercular disease.

Whether dangerous to others and in what way.

Whether any near relative (*stating the relationship*) has been afflicted with insanity

Whether the patient is addicted to alcohol, or the use of opium, ganja, charas, bhang, soorka or other intoxicant.

[The statements contained or referred to in paragraphs are true to my knowledge. The other statements are true to my information and belief.]

[Signature by person making the statement.]

---

[1] Full name, caste and titles.

[2] Enter the number of completed years. The petitioner must be at least *eighteen* or *twenty-one whichever is the age of majority under the law to which the petitioner is subject*

[3] Insert full description of the name and locality of the asylum or the name, address and description of the person in charge of the asylum.

[4] A day not less than 14 days before the date of the presentation of the petition is requisite

[5] Here state the relationship with the patient

[6] Here state with what either of the persons signing the medical certificates is a relative, partner or assistant of the lunatic or of the petitioner and, if a relative of either, the exact relationship.

FORM 2

RECEPTION ORDER ON PETITION.

(See sections 7, 10).

I, the undersigned E. F., being a Presidency Magistrate of [*or* the District Magistrate of *or* the Sub-divisional Magistrate of—*or* a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under Act of 1912] upon the petition of C. D. of [1] in the matter of [2] A. B., a lunatic, accompanied by the Medical Certificates of G. H., a medical officer, and of J. K., a medical practitioner [*or* medical officer], under the said Act, hereto annexed, hereby authorise you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum. And I declare that I have [*or* have not] personally seen the said A. B. before making this order.

(Sd.) E. F.
(Designation as above.)

To [3]

FORM 3

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

(See sections 18, 19.)

In the matter of A. B. of [4] in the town of [*or* the sub-division of in the district of] an alleged lunatic.

I, the undersigned C. D., do hereby certify as follows:—

1. I am a gazetted medical officer [*or* a medical practitioner declared by Government to be medical officer under Act of 1912] / a holder of [5] [*or* declared by Local Government to be a medical practitioner under Act of 1912] and I am in the actual practice of the medical profession.

2. On the day of 19 at [6] in the town / village of [or the sub-division of in the district of] [separately from any other practitioner.] [7], I personally examined the said A. B. and came to the conclusion that the said A. B. is a lunatic and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment.

3. I formed this conclusion on the following grounds, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself, *viz.*:—

(*b*) Other facts (if any) indicating insanity communicated to me by others, *viz.*:—*Here state the information and from whom.*

(Sd.) C. D.
(Designation as above.)

FORM 4

RECEPTION ORDER IN CASE OF LUNATIC SOLDIER.

(See section 23).

Whereas it appears to me that A. B., a European, subject to the Army Act, who has been declared a lunatic in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations, should be removed to an asylum, I do hereby authorise you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) E. F.
(Administrative Medical Officer.)

To [8]

FORM 5.

Reception Order in case of wandering or dangerous lunatics or lunatics not under proper control or cruelly treated (sent to an asylum established by Government).

(See sections 14, 15, 17.)

I, C. D., Presidency Magistrate of [*or* Commissioner of Police for] [*or* the District Magistrate of *or* the Sub-divisional Magistrate of *or* a Magistrate specially empowered by Government under Act of 1912] having *caused A. B. to be examined by* E. F., a Medical Officer under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and being satisfied that A. B. *[describing him]* is a lunatic who was wandering at large [*or* is a person dangerous by reason of lunacy] [*or* is a lunatic not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the care or charge of him] and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment, hereby direct you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) C. D.
(Designation as above.)

Dated the

To the officer in charge of the asylum at

---

[1] Address and description.
[2] To be addressed to the officer or person in charge of the asylum.
[3] Insert residence of patient.
[4] Insert qualification to practise medicine and surgery registrable in the United Kingdom.
[5] Insert place of examination.
[6] Omit this where only one certificate is required.
[7] To be addressed to the person in charge of an asylum duly authorised by Government to receive lunatic Europeans subject to the Army Act.

FORM 6.

SAME WHEN SENT TO A LICENSED ASYLUM.

To : I. C. D., [*as above down to* "care and treatment"] and being satisfied with the engagement entered into in writing by G. H. of [*here insert address and description*] who has desired that the said A. B. may be sent to the asylum at [*here insert description of asylum and name of the person in charge*] to pay the cost of maintenance of the said A. B., in the said asylum, hereby *authorize* you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) C. D.
(*Designation as above.*)

Dated the

To the person in charge of the asylum at

FORM 7.

Bond on the making over of a lunatic to the care of relative or friend.

(*See sections 14, 16, 17.*)

Whereas A. B., son of , inhabitant of , has been brought up before C. D., a Presidency Magistrate for the town of [*or* Commissioner of Police for] [*or* the District/Sub-divisional Magistrate of , *or* a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered under Act 1912] and is a lunatic who is believed to be dangerous [*or* is deemed to be a lunatic who is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the charge of him] and whereas I, E.F., son of inhabitant of , have applied to the Magistrate [*or* Commissioner of Police] that the said A. B. may be delivered to my care.

I, E. F., abovenamed hereby bind myself that on the said A. B. being made over to my care I will have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others: and in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 19 .

(Sd.) E. F.

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed add*)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed E. F. that he will, on the aforesaid A. B. being made over to his care, have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others; and in case of the said E. F. making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 19 .

(*Signature.*)

FORM 8.

Bond on the discharge of a lunatic from an asylum on the undertaking of relative or friend to take due care.

(*See section 33.*)

Whereas A. B., son of , inhabitant of , is a lunatic who is now detained in the asylum at under an order made by C. D., a Presidency Magistrate for the town of [*or* Commissioner of Police for] [*or* the District/Sub-divisional Magistrate of , *or* a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered under Act of 1912] under section 14 [*or* section 15] of Act of 1912 and whereas I, E. F., son of , inhabitant of , have applied to the said magistrate [*or* Commissioner of Police] that the said A. B. may be delivered to my care and custody:

I hereby bind myself that on the said A. B. being made over to my care and custody I will have him properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others; and in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 19 .

(Sd.) E. F.

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed add*)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed E. F. that he will on the aforesaid A. B. being delivered to his care and custody, have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others; and in case of the said E. F. making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 19 .

(*Signature.*)

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 201.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
1858	XXXIV	Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858 ..	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XXXV	Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858 ..	Ditto.
"	XXXVI	Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 ..	Ditto.
1877	XI	Military Lunatics Act, 1877	Ditto.
1886	XVIII	Indian Lunatic Asylums Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1886	Ditto
1889	XX	Indian Lunatic Asylums Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1889	Ditto.
1894	XIII	Amending (Army) Act, 1894	So much as relates to the Military Lunatics Act 1877
1898	V	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898	Section 471, sub-sections (2) and (3) and section 472.
1909	..	Amending (Army) Act, 1909	So much as relates to the Military Lunatics Act, 1877

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 23rd February 1912

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., C.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*, and 53 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble MR. WEBBER made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN JENKINS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT: "Since the last occasion on which the Council met in this place, and while the hearts of all were still beating with the joy and enthusiasm created by the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Calcutta, a sudden reminder reached us of the inexorable character of the laws of nature, and death unexpectedly deprived India and the Government of India of one of their most valued and trusted servants. It was only two days before Their Imperial Majesties left Calcutta for Bombay that Sir John Jenkins was present at the meeting of my Executive Council, apparently in the best of health, and yet a week later he had breathed his last. There are probably many here who knew Sir John Jenkins much longer than I knew him; some who even knew him better. But all I can say is that no one possibly liked and respected him more than I did. Combined with a magnificent brain and a forceful character, he had great kindness and sympathy of heart—qualities which endeared him to all those who knew and understood him. Petty jealousy and meanness had no place in his character, and it might be said of him, as was written by Pope of an eminent English statesman:—

> 'Statesman, yet friend to truth of soul sincere,
> In action faithful and in honour clear;
> Who broke no promise and served no private end.'

"After more than thirty years spent in the Presidency of Bombay, during which period he occupied some of the highest posts held by Civilians, he was appointed Member for the Home Department of the Viceroy's Executive Council. In that capacity I am able to bear testimony to his Imperial patriotism, to his high sense of loyalty to his colleagues and friends, to his conciliatory attitude in all matters connected with the Home Department, his invariable desire to set wrong right, and his constant wish to forget and to obliterate the memory of all that during the last few years is best forgotten. Quite recently the Secretary of State had appointed him Member of his Council in London, and great as I felt his loss would be to me and to the Government of India, I gladly welcomed the appointment of Sir John Jenkins to London, as I fully realized that in the ever-changing conditions of this great Empire his presence and advice would always be in harmony with the legitimate sentiments and aspirations of the people of India. Just as his prospects of happiness and usefulness to India and to England were brightest, death has claimed him, and although it is not for any of us to question the will of Providence, we may, with reason, give expression to our profound regret at the loss we have all sustained. To me personally he was a most loyal and devoted colleague and friend, whose experience and knowledge of India and her people were as extensive as they were priceless. To India, in my opinion, his loss is irreparable. To Lady Jenkins and her family we all, I am sure, pour out our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. May she find comfort and consolation in her sore distress, and may the soul of our late colleague and friend rest in peace."

BERAR REVENUES.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON laid on the table a statement * showing by Major Heads the Provincial share of revenue earned in Berar for the years 1905–06 to 1909–10, which was promised in his reply given to the question put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th September 1911.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) The number of appointments in British India in the Indian Educational Service.
(2) How many of these are held by Europeans and how many by Indians?
(3) How many appointments of Europeans have been altogether made in the service since its creation in the year 1896 and how many of Indians?

* *Vide* Appendix No. I.

(4) How many officers serving in the Provincial Educational Service have been promoted to the Indian Educational Service since the year 1897?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"(1) The number of appointments is 211.

(2) The number of Europeans is 208 and the number of Indians is 3.

(3) The number of Europeans appointed since 1896 is 210 and the number of Indians appointed since 1896 is 2

(4) Since 1897 only two members of the Provincial Educational Service have been promoted to the Indian Educational Service."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "As regards the two members promoted, may I ask which of them are Indians and which Europeans?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER :—"Both were Europeans."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU asked :—

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the District Board of Dacca appearing in the *Dacca Herald* of the 13th January 1912 regarding the presentation of an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy on his visit to Dacca?

"Is it true that the Civil Surgeon observed at the meeting that the Royal beams were not to be regarded as boons but as a controversial matter, and further that as His Majesty did not go to Dacca there ought not to be any mention of his visit in the address to His Excellency?

"Does the Government intend to take any notice of the incident?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The Government of India have seen the report in the *Dacca Herald* to which reference is made, and have ascertained that it was not an accurate account of what occurred at the meeting, and that the Civil Surgeon did not use the words attributed to him.

"The Government of India do not intend to take any notice of the incident."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU asked :—

"(*a*) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to an article in the *Pioneer* referred to by Mr. Montagu in his speech in the House of Commons on 26th July 1911?

"(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have either taken or propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is apparently referring to a letter—not to an article—which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 26th June 1911. The Government of India have seen the letter in question but do not intend to take any action in the matter."

SUSPENSION OF RULE.

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON asked His Excellency to suspend rule 10 of the rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest, in order to admit of the discussion of the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy's Resolution before the legislative business.

The President declared the rule suspended.

INCOME-TAX.

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY :—"My Lord, I beg to move that—

This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that, in view of the present increased cost of living, the minimum of income assessable to the income-tax be raised to Rs. 1,500 a year.

"The Resolution contains my reason in brief for moving it. The cost of living has lately increased, and on that ground I appeal to Government to raise the limit of exemption to Rs. 1,500 a year. To repeat a few words on the subject and to establish the necessity of the remission, I will further down offer some facts and figures connected with the increase. I must also satisfy Hon'ble Members that the adoption of the Resolution will not seriously affect the financial position of Government.

"Income-tax, though not favoured in many countries in Europe and America, has been familiar in India, for, with temporary spells of suspension, it has been in existence in one form or another for the last century. The extraordinary strain consequent upon the Mutiny and the assumption of direct control of the affairs for a series of years, while the commercial and industrial activity following in the wake of the transfer of the administration with the resultant accession of income pointed to the source from which to raise the additional revenue necessary to put the finances in order. Thus it was that in 1860 the first income-tax was imposed, to be abolished a few years later by Sir Charles Trevelyan. After only one year of surplus following the repeal, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Massey revived the tax as a license tax in 1867, and converted this into a certificate-tax in 1868. In 1869 necessity forced the hands of Sir Richard Temple, and a general income-tax was imposed which was repealed early in the seventies. Then, in 1886, the tax was revived, and, with a slight modification in the limit of exemption in 1903, it has been in existence ever since. There are two outstanding facts in this history—that during the first years the tax was unpopular, and there was a tendency to tamper with it on every occasion of temporary prosperity, and, further, that it has now received the sanction of time and has become a permanent feature of our fiscal arrangement. But it behoves us to make it as equitable in its operation as possible. The Resolution before the Council has been brought forward with the object of making the tax more equitable in one direction. The exemption is founded upon the just principle that the amount required for the necessaries of life should not be taxed. The amount must necessarily be a changing quantity. It varies with the cost of living, and any increase in that cost must per se be ground for greater liberality in the matter of exemption.

"My Lord, the assessable minimum of Rs. 500 was fixed so far back as 1889. It may have been sufficient and equitable at that time. But a few decades after it became apparent that that minimum would have to be raised for 'the relief of . . . . . the struggling members of the middle class,' and the state of the finances in 1903 enabled Lord Curzon to remit the tax upon all incomes below Rs. 1,000. I do not think Government at that time was convinced that the highest limit of exemption was reached. The circumstances point to a different conclusion. In 1904, Lord Curzon referred to the remission of taxation allowed the previous year in terms which warrant the inference that Government contemplated a still larger remission in the income-tax also:

'Last year we gave to India the first remission of taxation she had enjoyed for twenty years. We sacrificed thereby about £1,400,000 annually in respect of the salt-tax and the income-tax; but we gave to the people what in my judgment was their due, and we so arranged our remissions as to bring relief as far as possible to those classes that best deserved it. If our resources continue to expand, I should like to look forward to a day when we may proceed even further.'

"But, my Lord, I do not seek to justify the Resolution by any promise of Government. I take my stand up on a higher ground. I submit that the justice of the case demands that a higher limit of exemption should be fixed. 'The struggling members of the middle class' for whom Lord Curzon's Government evinced such concern deserve sympathetic treatment, and since 1903 the cost of living has increased to such an extent that a reconsideration of the limit of exemption would be an act of bare justice. On September 15th last the *Statesman* observed:

'In India . . . the tax (income-tax) remains to this day in the crudest and least scientific form of which it is capable. Here, it is essentially a poor man's tax.'

"For the purposes of the Resolution an elaborate discussion of the features of the Indian tax, which distinguish it from the English income-tax and make it less equitable is not needed, although I later on I shall have to mention some of them. The points now before the Council are whether, apart from controversial questions, the cost of living has increased since 1903, and whether the increase justifies a further remission?

"Now, my Lord, it is a notorious fact that prices had shown an upward tendency since 1903 until they reached a point in 1907 and 1908 which forced the attention of Government by an unpleasant reality. In reply to a question in Council in 1908 by my friend the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Government stated that the subject of high prices was under consideration. In 1909, the Hon'ble Finance Minister, in reply to my question on the subject, said:

'The Government fully recognise the high importance of the rise in prices, and it is engaging the most careful attention.'

"In 1910 I followed up the matter, and Government, although not appointing the desired commission of inquiry, deputed a high officer to collect facts relating to the abnormal rise in prices. The investigation is now being made. But the information so far available is sufficient to establish the existence and the permanent nature of the rise and the consequential distress to men of modest means.

"In the Parliamentary Blue Book on the *Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during 1909–10* it is pointed out:

'The rise in the prices of commodities in India during recent years has been the subject of much discussion. . . . . Where wage rates are more or less customary, or where incomes are more or less fixed as in the case of pensioners, public and private employés, and the professional classes, the increased cost of living is a serious matter.'

"This rise is all-round, and almost every commodity is dearer to-day than it was a few years back. The following extract from the official table of prices of 11 articles imported, 28 articles consumed in India or exported, and food-grains proves the gravity of the situation:

Year.	Index number of articles imported	Index number for articles consumed or exported	Index number for food-grains (retail prices)
1873	100	100	100
1903	88	102	120
1904	93	104	117
1905	96	116	147
1906	106	139	179
1907	118	140	180
1908	107	151	221
1909	99	134	195

"The alarming feature of the variations shown here is that, while the appreciation in values is general, the rise in the prices of food-grains is the heaviest, the scale in 1909 being nearly 95 per cent. higher than that of 1903. And this notwithstanding the decline in 1909, caused by meteorological and agricultural conditions which can only be regarded as exceptional, as will appear from the following official account in *Prices and Wages in India*, 1911:

'The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year. . . . . The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.'

"Whatever the explanation, the broad fact remains that the level of prices, especially of food-grains, in 1910 was much higher than that of 1903. In 1911 there was not much of an improvement in the situation, slight local variations not being taken into account. An examination of the history of

prices in India since 1861 reveals the facts that, through one cause or another, there has been a steady enhancement, and that high prices are more or less a normal feature of modern conditions. In *Prices and Wages in India* (1911) the observations about the rise in prices during the quinquennium 1886–90 and 1891–95 are instructive :

'It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years, for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than the preceding quinquennium.

'The high prices ruling during 1886–90 were still further raised in 1891–92 by prolonged drought, causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deckhan, Bihar and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, *but the lowest point reached in 1892–95 was still above the average level of the years of the quinquennium.*'

"The italics are mine. The facts noted during the decade indicate the line which prices usually follow, at least in India. They elude scientific calculations, and when once there is abnormal inflation, the lowest point reached at the subsequent subsidence is generally higher than the average preceding the rise. Increased facilities both within the country and without prevent any appreciable decline, and there is a strong tendency towards equalisation in values all the world over. The figures of the years 1903–1909 show that the rise was not spasmodic, but was steady, and indications are not absent that prices will swing round the high level of 1909. At least the hope of a reversion to the level of 1903, high though it was, has not any sound basis in the facts disclosed by the history of the past fifty years. The Government of India, while admitting the rise in prices, is evidently unable to come to a definite conclusion about its permanent nature, and is waiting to be assured on the point by departmental investigation. But the belief that it is to some extent due to, what the Finance Minister describes as, 'world factors', should dispel any lurking suspicion that it is only temporary, and not permanent. 'World factors' do not exert their causal influence only for a period, and will not disappear from the Indian economic situation unless we are going to live in utter seclusion from the world, of which there is precious little chance. In at least one Government publication it is admitted that 'the rise must to some degree be permanent.' The following description of the economic conditions in *The Administration of Bengal under Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I.*, will be accepted by the public as correct in regard to the whole of India :

'This extraordinary rise in the prices of food-grains has not been confined to this Province and cannot be ascribed to any single cause. Prices have risen all over India; and the rapidity of the rise has attracted attention in other Provinces as well as in Bengal. It is obvious that with the present facilities of intercommunication between all parts of the country, a general rise of prices in other Provinces must inevitably lead to a corresponding rise in the Province. . . . Modern conditions, in fact, tend more and more to form a world-wide market . . . to expose the grain markets of this country to international influence; and this phase of the economic development of the country has no doubt largely contributed to a general rise in the prices of food-grains. These considerations, moreover, seem to lead to the conclusion that the rise must to some degree be permanent.'

"My Lord, whether this rise in prices is partially beneficial to the agriculturist or not, is another matter; but that it has increased the cost of living admits of little doubt. It is no comfort to the poorer middle classes even if it is proved that wages have also increased in the same proportion; but the extent of the increase is not free from doubt. The statistics so far published have not, according to the note in the Blue Book, been collected either with care or scientific accuracy and discrimination. They provide therefore an insecure basis for generalisation. In 1911 only a regular wage census was undertaken, but the results are not before the public yet. Reports from all the Provincial Governments have not reached the Government of India. But the assumption that wages have increased proportionately will add force to the case of the poorer middle classes. Wage-earning classes do not pay the income-tax; any amelioration in their condition leaves the question of the limit of exemption unaffected. The fact that wages of domestic labour have increased simultaneously with the recent enhancement in prices only adds to the difficulties of the humble *khidmatgar*, whether in receipt of a clean annuity, a modest pay or pension, or a precarious income from trade or profession. The two causes combined make the cost of living far more burdensome in his case. And it is for the relief of this class of men that I plead for the limit of exemption to be raised to Rs. 1,500. It cannot be that the purchasing power of the rupee having gone down considerably, even a small tax on incomes ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 is not felt by the country. My information is that it *is* felt by the assessees. The contrary supposition is opposed to human probabilities. The truth is, if the grievance is not so articulate, it is none the less real.

"My Lord, the Indian income-tax is assessed upon principles different to those underlying the tax in the United Kingdom and Germany, and makes it more onerous to the respectable poor. In the former country, not only is a certain income exempted from assessment, but abatement according to the scheduled rates is allowed from even larger incomes, on the principle laid down with scientific precision by Mill :

'that incomes above the limit should be taxed only in proportion to the surplus by which they exceed the limit.'

"£160 being the limit of exemption in England, abatement of £160, £150, £120 and £70 is allowed from incomes of £160—£400, £400—£500, £500—£600 and £600—£700, respectively. In case of joint income of husband and wife below £500, the wife can claim exemption for her income from her separate business; in case of incomes under £500, an abatement of £10 is allowed for each child under 16 years old. In the Federal State of Prussia too, according to *Shipboard and Foreign Report No. 1626 of 1911*, deductions are allowed for dependants and children from all incomes below 6,500 marks or Rs. 4,875, one mark being equal to 1s. or As. 12. Such abatements are foreign to the Indian procedure. The rates, again, are fixed on more equitable principles in England. Distinction is made between 'earned' and 'unearned' incomes. Prussia maintains an elaborate table of graduated rates upon incomes ranging from 900 marks to 10,500 marks or from Rs. 675 to Rs. 7,875. In the assessment of incomes under 12,500 marks or Rs. 9,375,

'there is . . . a proviso that . . . consideration may be taken for any special circumstances which may have an unfavourable effect on the tax-paying capacity of the person to be assessed.

"Austria-Hungary and Japan follow the Prussian method of assessing incomes on a graduated scale of rates. In Japan the rates also vary according to the nature of the assessable income, three different schedules being maintained.

"My Lord, I mention these facts with the object of inviting the attention of Government to some of the harsh features of the Indian tax, and of impressing upon Hon'ble Members the desirability of making its administration less oppressive to the bulk of the people. The suggested larger exemption will at least afford relief in one way. Should appeal to precedent be necessary, the English practice will provide an inspiring example. The limit of exemption in England is, as pointed out above, £160 or Rs. 2,400 a year. In Prussia the assessable minimum is nominally 900 marks or Rs. 675, but, by reason of the deductions allowed and the concessions in assessment made in special circumstances, in practice it works out to a much higher figure. Moreover the tax upon incomes below Rs. 1,011 (1,350 marks) is very light. For an income of 2,100 marks or Rs. 1,575 the Prussian tax is 31s or Rs. 23-4-0, whereas the Indian tax is Rs. 35. The exemption under the Indian Income-tax Act of 1903, it is true, is apparently more liberal than that of Prussia, but the different conditions make a fair comparison impossible.

"My Lord, the acceptance by Government of the suggestion contained in the resolution will involve a loss of about 30 lakhs of rupees in annual revenue, 29½ lakhs being the amount of total collection in 1909–1910 upon 'incomes exceeding Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 1,500'. Making allowance for normal expansion in the revenue, 30 lakhs of rupees would approximately represent the highest revenue collection from this source. The adoption of the resolution would necessitate the surrender of this annual income. Now the question is, can the loss be faced at present without detriment to public interests? There are insistent calls upon the Exchequer for more adequate provision for primary education and the improvement of sanitation which must be met. The extinction of a productive source of revenue in the abandonment of the cultivation of, and trade in, opium also looms ahead. The question therefore arises can the suggestion be received with equanimity, or even be reasonably made?

"My Lord, I yield to none in my enthusiasm for mass education and sanitary improvement, and I would be sorry if the grants on these heads are not liberal and expansive. But my enthusiasm in the cause of education and sanitation does neither blind me to the other needs of the country, nor prevent me from advocating the cause of a deserving class of our fellow-subjects. If justice demands that relief should be given to the middle class by the remission of a tax, be it ever so small, I would certainly request Government to afford it. That the remission for which I now move Government is necessary to meet the justice of the case, the statements of facts made, and the arguments advanced, above will have made clear to the Honourable Members. That the tax upon small incomes is not inconsiderable, will also have appeared to the council in the light of the practices of other countries. Apart therefore from the financial results of the measure I recommend, on its merits, it deserves sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government. I have also a lively faith that the raising of the limit of exemption will not seriously disturb the estimates of Government. This year the public revenue has far outstepped our calculations. The railways alone have yielded us a large income. The opium revenue also is better by two crores of rupees. The net result of the year's operations, it may be confidently predicted, will be that, notwithstanding extraordinary expenditure, the annual budget will show a large surplus. And the retrenchments in expenditure which the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has so thoughtfully and courageously enforced, and for which the country is so deeply grateful to him, ensure to the public finances a permanent relief. Efforts are being made even to maintain the Army more economically. The proposed alterations in the organization and administration of the troops, both British and Indian, which will shortly be scrutinized by a Commission presided over by Field-Marshal Sir W. G. Nicholson, are expected to effect large economies of a permanent nature. Surely, in view of this actual and prospective conservation of resources, the remission of tax suggested is not of so appalling a character as to disable Government and to necessitate a proportionate curtailment of its grants for education and sanitation. It is also by no means certain that the retention of the income-tax upon incomes exceeding Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 1,500 a year will increase these grants. The revenue will not be earmarked for the support of education and the improvement of sanitation. Our anxiety for education and sanitation need not therefore interfere with our votes on the resolution now before the Honourable Members. The fall in the revenue, consequent upon the remission, may not after all be so much as 30 lakhs of rupees. Normal expansion in the revenue from the income tax must, in the ordinary course, to some extent at least, recoup the loss. In the assessment of the income tax the procedure now is different in different provinces; the practice is not uniform. On 10th February 1910, the Hon'ble Finance Minister admitted in his reply to my question on the subject that the rules were framed by Provincial Governments. Although they may be assumed to follow 'the same lines', there must be some diversity as to details. The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, by his questions of the 20th and 21th March 1911, drew Government's attention to the existing disparity in the percentages allowed in different Provinces for depreciation in machinery and buildings, as also in the method of estimating the capital cost. The adoption of a uniform method, it is hoped, will result in an accession of revenue. The Mahajana Sabha of Madras has also pointed out the absence of uniform rules for the assessment of the profits of insurance companies. Some doubt hangs about these profits in the absence of a clear definition. The conclusion that the scope for improvement in the administration of the tax, with a corresponding increase in revenue, is limited, is not justified by these circumstances. But if all these considerations are to be put aside and some compensation must be found, in my humble opinion, the rate of the tax should be raised by one pie per rupee upon incomes of Rs. 30,000 a year and upwards. Through the courtesy of my friend the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, whose well-merited elevation is a source of sincere joy to all of us here, but the withdrawal of whose genial and inspiring presence from the Council will leave a void which it will be difficult to fill, I find the revenue at present collected upon such incomes is, at 5 pies per rupee, 50½ lakhs of rupees. An additional pie in the rate will yield an additional revenue of over 10 lakhs of rupees a year. With increased industrial and commercial activity in the country, this leading will prove far more productive in the future. Sound economic principles and the examples of progressive countries will sanction the extra taxation of large incomes for the relief of small ones. If it appears so desirable, to avoid putting extra pressure upon individuals, the rate of 6 pies per rupee may be charged upon incomes of Rs. 50,000 a year, instead of Rs. 30,000 a year, and upwards. In 1909–1911, the total income from the tax upon such incomes at the existing rate was 41 lakhs of rupees. Without taking into account normal growth, the extra pie will yield something over 8 lakhs of rupees. And these

large incomes of Rs. 50,000 and upwards are mostly profits of companies. Individuals will not be burdened with the extra tax. With his ingenuity and superior knowledge, the Hon'ble Finance Minister may be able to devise other and more satisfactory means of recoupment if it is thought imperatively necessary. But however the loss is made up, let justice be done and relief be afforded to the struggling middle classes whose lot, my Lord, is harder to-day than it was in 1903."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS: "My Lord, it is a fundamental principle of direct taxation that the amount required for the necessaries of life should be exempt. In fixing this amount in India, the initial mistake has been not to make any allowance for dependants and children. The authorities have likewise been misled by the appearance of inexpensiveness of the simple way of life of the average Indian. But with civilization, the proverbial simplicity is fast disappearing; the luxuries of the preceding generations are becoming the necessaries of the present, fresh wants are following in the wake of imported ideas. It is time this fact, broad and patent, should be recognised in the administration of the income-tax. Government should also note that allowances for dependants and children are even more necessary in India than in England where they are made. In England a man lives for his wife and children, whereas in India the joint family system imposes upon the Hindu a heavy responsibility for the support of agnate and cognate relations in addition to the duty of maintaining his wife and children according to his possessions in life. Neighbourhood and example have impregnated the Muhammadans with similar notions of communal existence. The net result is, that in India for one earning member of society there are numerous others who are dependent upon him for sustenance. Early marriage is another contributory and potent cause of encumbrance. Two other facts accentuate the evil of high prices and wages in the case of the humble clerk, the pensioner, and the average trader and professional men. Religious injunction makes it imperative for the Hindu and the Muhammadan to perform certain religious and social ceremonies, which are costly. However opposed they may be to the canons of political economy, Indians cannot avoid them. Their private charity is manifested by the religions of both the great communities to a degree not in accord with Western notions of communal duty. In assessing the cost of living for purposes of the Income-tax Act, regard must therefore be had to all these circumstances, and if due allowance for each is made, the limit of exemption would automatically expand. Since this is not made in individual cases and is not practicable, according to my conceptions of Government duty, the taxable minimum should be generally raised to Rs. 1,500. Roughly speaking, there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the cost of living since 1903.

"My Lord, the remission advocated will be a wise act of statesmanship. I have said before, and I repeat it to-day, that altered economic conditions have created some amount of unrest in the country, and this unrest, from the nature of the case, will outlive the beneficent political results of the Royal Visit. The unrest might be made infinitely more harmful by the insidious manipulations of the educated poor. It is desirable, nay necessary, that the class of men should not be discontented, and should be won over to the side of Government by sympathy and grace. The remission will affect this class most, and although not much by itself to alleviate the misery of small means, will demonstrate to them the sympathetic concern which Government feels for them. And this conviction will be one more link in the chain of gratitude which binds them to British rule.

"My Lord, I do not think the loss of revenue involved presents a serious obstacle. It is not a large sum, after all, and I have too much faith in the elasticity of the income-tax as a source of revenue to apprehend any enforced curtailment of our programme of enlightened expenditure in consequence of the loss."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO: "My lord, the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy raises important questions as to the lines on which the incidence of the income-tax may be modified. But fortunately we are not called upon to consider this large and intricate question. The present proposal is simply to raise the minimum of assessable income from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, and as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mover, it involves a surrender of nearly 80 lakhs of our revenue. I fully appreciate the solicitude of the Hon'ble Member to give relief to those whose incomes are between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500. But I regret I am unable to give my support to the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Member.

"In the first place, it appears to me that the Resolution is most inopportune in the present financial circumstances of the country. Money is most urgently needed in so many directions—for the extension of education, general and technical, sanitation and various other important matters. The Hon'ble the Finance-Minister finds that he is confronted with the near extinction of the opium-revenue. He is unable to meet the growing demands made on him, notwithstanding the economies which he is rightly trying to enforce on all sides. In these circumstances it is not right, in my opinion, that we should forego nearly 80 lakhs of rupees of our revenue.

"In the second place, there is no complaint heard that the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 inflicts any great hardship. We have numerous District and Provincial Conferences held annually in different parts of the country. We have the annual session of the Indian National Congress bringing to the notice of the Government the wants and grievances of the people. There is the All India Moslem League speaking for the Mahammadans in this country. Has any of these bodies during these several years raised its voice on behalf of the class of people for whom the Hon'ble Member shows so much solicitude? Has any of them formulated any grievance with respect to them? After the income tax was passed in 1886 the Indian National Congress from 1887 onwards was urging strongly upon the Government that the taxable minimum should be raised to Rs. 1,000, on the ground that 'the administration of income-tax, especially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000, has proved extremely unsatisfactory.' This grievance was urged all over the country at District Conferences, Provincial Conferences, etc. It was nearly sixteen years before the Government could see their way to grant the prayer, and that only when the Treasury was overflowing with surpluses. And when the minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 with effect from the 1st of April 1903, the Indian National Congress on behalf of the people expressed its thanks to the Government for thus affording the necessary relief.

"I may point out one peculiarity in this connection. When the minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 a considerable number of those who had been exempted, *i.e.*, those whose incomes were between

Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, had the honour of being promoted to the Rs. 1,000 class. From the statement* furnished to me by the courtesy of the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, we find that under Part IV, dealing with ordinary trade and professional incomes, which is the material portion bearing on the subject in hand, the average annual rate of increase under grade Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250 for the three years preceding the raising of the minimum, i.e., for 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, was 1,015 in the number of assessees and Rs. 22,350 in the amount paid. But when we pass to the next two years after the minimum was raised, we find that the number of assessees increased suddenly in the first year by 12,423 and the amount paid by 2.78 lakhs, and in the second year by 10,.93 and 3.39 lakhs as compared with 1902-03. Apparently owing to the loud complaints raised by the people, the figures for the succeeding years in the number of assessees and the amount paid have rather gone down, so that the number of assessees and the amount paid by them for 1909-10 were less than those for 1904-05. These figures demonstrate clearly how, when the minimum was raised, the benefit did not in an appreciable number of cases reach those for whom it was intended. Similarly, if the Hon'ble Member's proposal were accepted, one result would be that an appreciable number of those whose incomes are below Rs. 1,500 would find themselves placed in a higher class.

"If the present unsatisfactory way of administering the Act should continue, I hope some means will be found to improve the present state of things. I would like to advocate the abolition of the last grade of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250 and fix the minimum at Rs. 1,200 a year. This would effectuate the intention of the Government to really exempt those whose incomes are below Rs. 1,000. This may be done when the finances are in a condition to allow it.

"In the third place, there does not seem to be any strong grounds why those whose incomes are really between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 should escape the tax. They are generally clerks, traders and other professional men forming part of the large middle class of the country. They do not in many cases contribute substantially to the exchequer except in the shape of the income-tax. It is pointed out by the Hon'ble Mover with great force and at great length, that prices have risen since the year 1903, justifying an increase in the minimum of assessable income. There is no doubt an upward movement in prices perceptible not only in India, but all over the world. We have to wait and see the true nature of this movement and how far it affects the ability of this class of people to pay the tax. It appears to me, that, after all, those who get Rs. 80 a month can without much inconvenience afford to contribute two rupees a month out of it to the revenues of the country.

"In this connexion, I may venture to state that the chief complaint with regard to the income-tax is not so much its incidence as the way in which it is administered. The people are entirely at the mercy of assessing officers. No opportunity is given when the tax is imposed, and the way in which appeals are disposed of is highly unsatisfactory and irritating. This is a favourite theme, dilated upon at District and Provincial Conferences, and I hope that the Government will find a remedy for this. We ask that a non-official agency, something like the Panchayat, should be associated with the assessing officer both at the time of the imposition of the tax and in the disposal of appeals. I believe that the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to associate District Officers with Advisory Councils will go a great way to mitigate the hardship now felt in the administration of the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI: "My Lord, with all possible good-will for the class of my countrymen whom the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy would absolve from liability to contribute directly towards the maintenance of the Indian Administration, I regret I am unable to give my support to the Resolution so ably moved by my Hon'ble friend. I am unable to support his Resolution not only because with the increasing needs of the country involving heavy expenditure on the part of the State, the Indian Exchequer can ill-afford the loss resulting from the proposed remission, but also because, should the Government be in a position to grant relief by remission of taxation, there are classes which stand in more immediate and urgent need of such relief than the one whose cause my Hon'ble friend has advocated to-day.

"My Lord, barely nine years ago successive prosperity budgets enabled the Government to raise the taxable minimum limit of income from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per annum. That beneficent measure brought relief to multitudes of the lower middle class on whom the increased cost of living due to changed conditions did press more or less heavily and, in consequence, gave deep satisfaction. And though the conditions under which we live have, since then, changed to a certain extent so as to make the cost of living slightly higher, more particularly in the larger towns, nevertheless, there has been no general demand for the further relief which is recommended in this Resolution. Several sittings of the National Congress have been held since then: the All-India Muslim League, founded in 1906, has met on various occasions. But neither of these representative bodies has raised its voice in asking for further relief to this class of tax-payers. And apart from the silence of these two influential organizations, even the most careful observation fails to reveal the existence of any real demand for the reform in taxation advocated by my Hon'ble friend.

"My Lord, the reasons for this absence of a general demand are not far to seek. The melancholy picture presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy of those whom he seeks to benefit in this Resolution is, I venture to submit, somewhat overdrawn. Whatever the measure of the rise in the cost of living is, during the last nine years, it is not those of our countrymen whose income ranges from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 a year who have been, comparatively speaking, really hard hit by this increase. It is the great multitude belonging to the lower strata of the middle class including those who were exempted from payment of income-tax in 1903 upon whom the increased burden has mainly fallen, as also upon the still wider agricultural circle whose voice, I cannot help thinking, seldom reaches this Council Chamber, and whose stalwart shoulders have become accustomed to the heavy load they have learnt to bear with patience and resignation.

"During the Budget Debate of 1903, the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale rightly observed that the proceeds of the Assessed Taxes were the only receipts which came exclusively from the middle and upper classes of the people. He was of course referring to those whose sources of income are, in the main, other than agricultural. Now this, I venture to say, is the very class of the Indian peoples who have relatively derived the greatest benefit from the conditions of increasing peace and prosperity brought

* *Vide* appendix No. 2.

about by the British Government and yet, according to my Hon'ble friend, they ought to enjoy all the benefits resulting from the existing conditions without contributing their proper share of the heavy expenditure involved in their maintenance. A peasant proprietor having but an acre or two of agricultural land, yielding a wretched pittance hardly sufficient for keeping body and soul together, may have to contribute a large slice of his scanty income to the Government Treasury, nevertheless it is not he who stands in special need of any relief. It is the members of the non-agricultural middle class who earn from Rs. 60 to Rs. 125 a month whose share in the upkeep of the administration is but a drop in the ocean and who can well afford to pay the small contribution levied from them in the shape of income-tax who, according to my Hon'ble friend, must be relieved first and foremost from even this slight burden. A careful enquiry into the sources of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks would show that the major portion of these deposits represents the savings of the very class on whom this Resolution seeks to benefit. It is our agricultural classes that form the most stable element in the Indian population; they constitute not only the backbone but the whole frame of the Indian army. Whenever the State is in a position to grant some relief in the form of reduction of the fiscal burden, it is the peasant proprietor and the poorer agriculturist whose claims ought, above all, to receive special consideration at the hands of Government.

"My Lord, one more reason for the absence of a general demand for the fiscal reform adumbrated in the Resolution under discussion deserves to be specially mentioned. I feel sure that a large section of my countrymen whom the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has in view themselves realise that the increasing needs of the country requiring heavy expenditure make the contemplated change undesirable. Only the other day, on the auspicious occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi the Government frankly recognised its paramount duty in the matter of a wider diffusion of education among the masses and announced, for the carrying out of that laudable intention, the handsome recurring grant of 50 lakhs a year over and above the ordinary educational expenditure. This munificent gift to the Indian people has sent a thrill of delight in the hearts of all sincere well wishers of the country. The remarkable educational activity observable on all sides is one of those gratifying features of the existing situation which mark the turning of a new leaf in the history of India, and will prove a source of incalculable good to the country. The establishment of an increasing network of elementary schools throughout the length and breadth of the Indian continent and the gradual adoption, as the financial conditions of the country permit, of steps towards making elementary education ultimately free so as to bring it within easy reach of the masses, without resort to the inquisitorial and irritating methods adopted in certain quarters, constitute the foremost need of the time. And I cannot but express my deep satisfaction at the thought that the Government of India fully realise their obligations in regard to this great and urgent need of the people. The heavy and increasing expenditure necessarily involved in the faithful discharge of this high obligation when considered together with the prospective loss of the opium revenue must make it obvious that the remission of that contribution by the non-agricultural classes towards the upkeep of the Indian administration is, under these circumstances, an impossibility. A goodly share of the benefits arising from this increased expenditure on educational, sanitary and other public undertakings will be reaped by these very classes, and will in itself constitute a relief which they ought heartily to welcome in preference to exemption from payment, once a year, of a petty sum which they can well afford in return for the manifold blessings which they enjoy under a system of settled Government hitherto unknown in this country.

"With these few remarks, my Lord, I regret I am unable to give my support to this Resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN: "My Lord, I am sorry my friend Mr. Dadabhoy has brought this Resolution just now. But apart from personal feelings regarding this Resolution, which in many respects is laudable, I cannot help thinking with my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Subba Rao that it is most inopportune to bring it at the present juncture. We know perfectly well that at the present moment the mind of educated India is very much centred in the educational problems in this vast peninsula—not quite a continent as Mr. Shafi has said. But what I wish to point out in this connexion is that we have not only got to consider the educational requirements in the immediate future, but also many other pressing needs including the vast outlay in holding a worthy Imperial Delhi as well as the recurring expenses in connection with it hereafter. Also we have got to consider the Dacca University and many other things that will be cropping up in these inordinate times. For these reasons, my Lord, I think it would be advisable for Mr. Dadabhoy to withdraw his Resolution, and to bring it up when another state of affairs exists."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "My Lord, I agree with my Hon'ble friends Mr. Subba Rao and the Maharaja of Burdwan that the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has not selected an exactly opportune moment for the discussion of this question. Not only are we on the eve of the extinction of our opium-revenue, but even taking the date on which this discussion comes up, we are now only within a week of the introduction of the next Financial Statement. I think it would have been much more convenient if the discussion had taken place at any rate after the Financial Statement had been introduced, because then we should have known exactly how we were likely to stand next year. My Lord, a definite proposal for a remission of taxation can at any time be justified only on two grounds: first, that the condition of the finances of the country is so prosperous that some sort of remission is possible, and, secondly, that there is unquestionable hardship caused by a particular impost. Now as regards the first, viz., the condition of our finances, I think its prosperity is a matter which is open to very serious doubt. Only the year before last, the Hon'ble Finance Minister imposed fresh taxes on the country, because, in his view of things, the revenue then raised was not sufficient for the requirements of the State. It is true that last year there was a surplus and possibly, owing to the extraordinary circumstances of the year that is about to close, there will be another surplus announced next month. But to determine if a margin of revenue over expenditure is available so as to remit taxation, we must take a larger view of our finances than what would be obtained if we confined our attention to one or two years only. Very probably in 1913, if the opium-revenue is really extinguished, our finances will pass through a very trying time. I do not think, therefore, that any proposal involving remission of taxation should be seriously considered by this Council until we know where we stand so far at least as our opium-revenue is concerned. But apart from that, there is expenditure, and large expenditure, required in various directions. There is the question of mass education, to which an Imperial grant of 50 lakhs a year has already been promised, and which, I hope, will grow more and more as year follows year. There is also the necessity of providing money for sanitation, and then I think one of the

great needs of the country is that there should be larger grants-in-aid regularly made to Local Bodies to enable them to perform their work satisfactorily. I think, therefore, that even if it is found that a surplus of revenue exists over the expenditure of the country when the next Financial Statement is introduced, there are so many directions in which that surplus could be usefully spent, and remission of taxation is considerations aside, and take up the other question, viz., whether this impost causes an unquestionable hardship to the class for whom my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy has spoken to-day. Now, my Lord, there is no doubt that, from one point of view, all imposts are burdensome. If every tax is to be discussed solely from the standpoint of those who pay it, I do not think that there will be any tax which will escape adverse criticism. But the State has to look at it from another standpoint. The State has to look at the whole scheme of taxation, first, from the standpoint of its own necessities, and, secondly, from the standpoint of the comparative ability of the different classes to pay their particular share of the total revenue raised from the community. Now, judged by this standard, I really do not think that the class for which my Hon'ble friend seeks a remission has any substantial grievance. It is true that our minimum taxable limit is Rs. 1,000 a year, whereas in England, as my friend has pointed out, it is £160. But we must take into account the different money values in the two countries—a point which Mr. Dadabhoy has ignored altogether. From that point of view, a man who earns a thousand rupees a year here is really better off than one who earns £160 in England. My Hon'ble friend's chief argument in favour of his motion is the rise in prices that has taken place since 1903. It is true that there has been a serious rise in prices in recent years, and that must hit hard every buyer of commodities. But have the necessities of the State diminished? If not, how can the burden of taxation be reduced merely because prices have risen? Again, if there is a real surplus, which can be devoted to a reduction of taxation, which class is most entitled to relief? These are the questions which have to be considered, but which my Hon'ble friend has not considered. He compares present prices with those of 1903. But he takes no account of the remissions of taxation which have been made since 1903, and from which the class for whom he has spoken has benefited along with other classes. Thus the salt-duty, which was two rupees a maund in 1903, has been reduced by two successive remissions to one rupee a maund, and this fact must be taken into account in making a comparison. My friend has quoted an extract from Lord Curzon's speech, claiming that Lord Curzon promised to raise the minimum limit of the income-tax to a higher figure when the circumstances of the country permitted it. Now I was in the Council at that time, and I am quite sure that that was not the idea present to Lord Curzon's mind. What he had in his mind was that the salt-duty would be further reduced, and that promise has been liberally carried out by the Government by two further reductions.

"In judging of the comparative ability of different classes to pay, the point to be really considered is whether the scheme of taxation, taken as a whole, hits any one class harder than any other class. Now from that standpoint I have no hesitation in saying—and I have urged this view again and again in this Council—that the poorer classes of this country bear really a larger burden than the class to which my Hon'ble friend has referred or the classes above them. The upper and the middle classes of the country contribute really much less to the Exchequer than our poorer classes relatively to their resources. We have only to glance at the various heads of our principal revenue to see that this is absolutely correct. Our revenue is mainly derived from land, salt, excise (opium I will leave out, as the opium-revenue is contributed by the foreign consumer), customs, stamps, registration, assessed taxes, forests and provincial rates. Now the land-revenue—in ryotwari tracts at any rate—is largely contributed by very poor people. It is an open question whether this revenue is rent or tax. My own view is that it is partly rent and partly tax. And to the extent to which it is a tax, its burden in ryotwari tracts falls on very poor people. Then take salt. The burden of salt-revenue falls the heaviest on very poor people. Of course every class consumes salt, but the bulk of it is consumed by the masses of the people. It is the same thing with excise-revenue; the bulk of the excise-revenue comes from the pockets of very poor people. The class for whom my friend has spoken does not use country liquors and therefore it pays nothing to the State under the head of excise. Then under stamps and registration, the poorer classes contribute, relatively speaking, much more than the class whose annual income is between one thousand and fifteen hundred rupees. Under customs, too, the poorer classes bear their share of the burden, though here probably the classes above them contribute more. Under forests, they have to pay for their fuel and the grazing of their cattle. It is only the income-tax from which they are free, but taking the whole scheme of taxation, I maintain that their share of the burden is relatively much heavier than that of the middle and upper classes. No clear case, therefore, has been made out for giving special relief just now to the class mentioned by Mr. Dadabhoy. There are, however, one or two suggestions which have come from my Hon'ble friend with which I am in agreement. I think that while the minimum taxable limit might be kept at Rs. 1,000, the principle of abatement should be introduced into this country. It is a just principle and is found in operation in many civilized countries; and I think it is only just that there should be some abatement granted to those who are just above the minimum limit. I think those whose incomes are between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, should have some reduction made as regards the amount on which the tax is assessed. Then I also agree that in the case of joint stock companies or those who have an income of Rs. 50,000 a year, there might be a little higher rate of taxation. I do not think that that will hit anybody much, but will make up to some extent for the loss that will be occasioned by the granting of abatements in the case of those whose incomes are between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. I also agree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao that the chief grievance in connection with the income-tax is the manner in which the tax is collected. The assessments are notoriously haphazard, and there is no real relief in the shape of appeals, as they are now heard. Some better machinery has got to be devised in order to give relief to those—and their number is large—who suffer from the vagaries of the assessing officers. If that were done, and if the principle of abatement were introduced with a higher rate for those who are above a certain limit, I think the requirements of the situation would be largely met."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE: "Agreeing as I do with the inopportune character of this Resolution, I should have taken no part in the discussion but for the entire omission to note a fact which ought to be kept in mind in all discussions on income-tax in this country. There is in it, working side by side, a higher and a lower standard of living, call it foreign and indigenous, European and Indian or what

you will. Leaving these adjectives to adjust themselves, I would call attention to the fact that there is a class of people here who are obliged to adopt the higher standard of living in order to preserve the decencies of life, but whose means are growing smaller from year to year from causes to which I need not refer on the present occasion. For them both the income-tax and a number of other burdens are exceedingly severe. If I am unable to vote for this Resolution, it is because, after thinking over the matter for a long time, I do not see how an increasing minority can be relieved in a scientific way; but I do hope that the Hon'ble Finance Member will keep this matter in mind in times to come, so that those who are compelled on very small incomes to preserve the decencies of life under a higher standard of living may be relieved as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson: "My Lord, my Hon'ble friends Mr. Subba Rao and Mr. Gokhale and others—and I should like for a moment to pay a tribute to the remarkably able exposition of a new Member, Mr. Muhammad Shafi—have I think dealt so successfully with the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy that there is not really very much for me to say. But I hope that my Hon'ble friend will not consider me lacking in courtesy, nor unmindful of the importance of the Resolution which he has moved, if I answer him with some brevity; I hope also that he will not take it ill if I point out that the Hon'ble Member, whose remarks are always entitled to consideration and respect, appears to me to be drifting into a remarkably illogical attitude. Last year he attacked the cotton-duties; this year he assails the income tax. If he had his way, our revenues would apparently continually diminish, whilst the claims upon them, which he concurrently presses, would steadily increase.

"There can be but one logical and practical outcome of such a policy if carried into effect. It would lead us in bankruptcy.

"I cannot undertake to follow the Hon'ble Member or his supporter over the ground which they have traversed in regard to the increased cost of living, owing to the rise in prices.

"It is not certain what the precise effect or extent of the rise in prices has been. An enquiry into the question is in progress and until the report has been received and considered the Government of India are unable to accept any particular figures such as those given by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy or any particular deductions which may be drawn from them.

"I may point out however, for what it is worth, that if the increase in the cost of living means a decrease in the purchasing power of a given income, it likewise means, in the same way, a decrease in the purchasing power of the amount paid in the tax.

"I may also observe that it is hardly accurate to say that the income-tax is not favoured in many countries in Europe and America. It is not unlikely that in America a federal income-tax would have been introduced long ago had it not been for technical difficulties connected with the Constitution. There is no federal income-tax, but there are local income-taxes to be found in the States. Some European countries have heavy income taxes. If I rightly remember, the present British Chancellor of the Exchequer called the income-tax the centre and sheet anchor of the British financial system.

"I may remark that to raise the assessable minimum income for income-tax from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 would mean a loss to the revenue, taking the figures of 1909–10, of approximately 29½ lakhs. This is nearly 12½ per cent. of the whole proceeds of the income tax. I think that all will agree that this is not the time to sacrifice such an important slice of our revenue.

"If anything, the question that arises is, whether the old minimum of 500 rupees, which was in force up to 1903, might not be reverted to. I do not advocate such reversion at the present moment, but it appears to me to have as much in its favour as the proposal of my Hon'ble friend opposite.

"The class to which the proposal would afford the suggested relief consists largely of the very people who are least entitled to relief in the interest of the general tax-payer. The relief would principally affect the assessees under Part IV of the Income-tax Act, in Schedule II, and it is, I am afraid, notorious that such assessees are lightly assessed compared with those under other Parts of the Income tax Act.

"The income-tax at present presses lightly on the people. It hardly touches more than 11 in 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion is 320 in 10,000, and it must be remembered that agricultural incomes pay the tax. In India the proportion in some rural districts is so low as one in 1,249.

"I was not able to follow what point my Hon'ble friend was making out of his figures, but I think there is one small point of detail on which my Hon'ble friends seem to be under a slight misapprehension. The abatements in certain European countries for the sake of children and dependants are, I believe, anti-Malthusian in their purpose. No similar encouragement to large families has yet been demanded on a part of our fiscal policy in India.

"I should like to give the minimum limits in several countries in Europe. In continental countries the minimum assessable limit is generally very much lower than in India, though I think it will be agreed that the scales of income are distinctly higher. In Prussia it is £45; in Wurtemburg, Saxony, Baden, Hesse, these vary from 25 to 45 pounds; in Austria it is £50; in Sweden it is £24½, in Norway £18; in Denmark £33 to £44, in Holland it is as high as £64; in Italy it comes to £16 to £32, with no exemption for pure property income; and in Spain it varies from £31 to £45.

"On the whole, I believe that the Council will think the Government of India are acting wisely and in the best interests of the community at large in refusing to accept the Resolution of the Hon'ble Member; and accordingly I have to state that we are not able to accept that Resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy: "My Lord, with the very extensive programme of legislative work before us this afternoon, I feel I cannot detain this Council much longer than is absolutely necessary, but at the same time I feel it my duty to reply to a few observations that have fallen from Hon'ble Members. To my great surprise, I have heard it repeated by four or five Members—and what struck me most was that that statement was repeated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister—that this was the most inopportune time for moving this Resolution. My Lord, I fail to see what is the exact psychological moment when a member of this Council can bring up a Resolution for the reduction of taxation. If it is brought up at some other period, it will be confronted with the same argument that that is the most inopportune time and the state of the finances of the country will not permit of a reduction. I therefore most respectfully submit that there is very little of value in this contention. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao started the debate with opposing the motion. He has pointed

out very correctly to this Council that the Conferences held in different parts of the country from time to time and the Congress itself have not suggested this matter of a further reduction of the income-tax. I am sorry that he brought into the discussion the deliberations of these bodies. But I know as much as my Honourable friend, and he would have admitted it if he had been a little more candid as to why this matter has not been taken up by these Conferences. There is, I may say, a general belief that the income-tax is the only tax which the Europeans pay, and that by a remission a large section of this class would be exempt from taxation; and it is that very reason mostly which has actuated those public bodies from not touching it.

"I congratulate my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Mohammad Shafi for having distinguished his maiden speech by opposing a very popular measure. I have listened with interest to his speech as well as to his arguments.

"There are two main arguments that have been brought forward to-day against the Resolution, and they are that by a remission of this taxation the masses will not be benefited, and that the very people who will be benefited by this Resolution do not pay any other taxes. Now the first of these arguments raises a false and an altogether irrelevant issue. We are not at present concerned with any large scheme of financial relief, so that we may take into consideration the relative merits of the various forms of taxation. It is not as if it were the case that the Government of India had found a permanent source of increased revenue and wished to distribute the surplus equitably and properly, and therefore remission in this or that direction should be first started. That is beside the question, and that point does not legitimately enter into the controversy. The unsettled life of the rural population and the agriculturist has also been referred to. I should be the first, my Lord, to welcome any scheme and support any reasonable proposal for financial relief to the agricultural classes, but because relief cannot be given to the humble villager, it does not follow as a natural consequence that no other class should have a reasonable consideration shown to them. The statement that the rural population, as Mr. Gokhale argued, pays more into the Treasury in the way of taxes than the urban population, is also extraneous to the present question. The proposition is by no means well-established. Land yields, no doubt, the largest portion of our revenue, and the incidence of the taxation falls heavily upon all persons dependent upon it; but the view that the taxes upon land which the agriculturist has to pay form part of the cost of production and the agricultural produce which is covered by its price, at least raises debatable points. These taxes are a revenue charge and not a capital charge, and in discussing their ultimate influence upon village life, various circumstances will have to be considered.

"My Lord, I anticipated opposition to this Resolution; but I brought it forward because I firmly believe that it is by constantly bringing forward the needs of a deserving class of people that the Government will see their way to afford relief. I have no doubt that the Resolution will be lost, but despite what has fallen from my Honourable friend the Finance Minister, I have no doubt that before long the entire scheme of income-tax will undergo a most careful revision. With these words I commend my Resolution to the Council."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR C. FLEETWOOD WILSON: "My Lord, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. The only amendment is shown in italics on the Bill, and I do not propose to make any remarks at this stage."

INDIAN LUNACY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SYED ALI IMAM: "My Lord, I beg to move that the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock be added to the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy."

The motion was put and agreed to.

DELEGATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SYED ALI IMAM: "I beg to move that the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders and the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler be added to the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill to provide for the delegation of executive powers and duties in certain cases."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ROBERT CARLYLE: "My Lord, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to co-operative societies. I propose to discuss the Bill to amend the law on another day."

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK: "My Lord, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Post Offices Act, 1898. Only two amendments of any importance have been made in this Bill. The first is the omission of clause 2 of the Bill which gave the Post Office power to charge special rates for parcels in certain localities. The second is in regard to clause 3 of the Bill as introduced which gave the Post Office power to charge fees for inquiries. The general power was objected to and it was decided to restrict it to value-payable articles."

WHITE PHOSPHORUS MATCHES PROHIBITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK: "My Lord, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus. Only one trifling alteration has been made in this Bill, namely, that the date of its coming into operation has been postponed for six months."

INCHCAPE CONFERENCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "My Lord, I beg to move—

that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that all papers and correspondence relating to the appointment of Lord Inchcape to conduct his present inquiry into the Railway Administration of India, which may be in the possession of the Government of India, be laid on the table of the Council.

"Honourable Members have no doubt read in the papers that last month an inquiry was held here into certain matters connected with the Railway Administration of this country by Lord Inchcape, with the assistance of a Conference attended by the Chairman of the Railway Board and other officers of Government on the one hand and by the Agents and some of the Directors of the several railway companies on the other hand. Now there are several points connected with this inquiry which appear to be shrouded in obscurity and need clearing up, and my object in bringing this question before the Council to-day is to invite the Government to throw what light they can on those points. One unfortunate circumstance connected with this affair is that the public have been left to pick up what information they could entirely from unofficial sources, from articles and paragraphs in newspapers. From beginning to end there has been absolutely no official statement of any kind on the subject. Towards the end of last year, a paragraph went the round of the Press, and that was the first intimation we had of this inquiry, that Lord Inchcape was coming out to India this cold weather to look into certain matters that had arisen between the Railway Board and the Railway Companies. As, however, there was no official announcement of the appointment, many of us naturally thought that the paragraph only represented an attempt on the part of some clever journalist to anticipate events, intelligently or otherwise. At the beginning of this year, however, we were told, again by the newspapers, that Lord Inchcape had actually arrived, and later on that he had not almost finished making arrangements to hold his inquiry. Then we saw—this too in the papers—that a Conference was held, to which I have already referred—a Conference at which the Hon'ble Mr. Clark was present as an interested visitor and which was attended by the Hon'ble Sir James Meston with a sort of a watching brief on behalf of the Finance Department. Finally, my Lord, we learnt yesterday from the newspapers that Lord Inchcape had completed his labours and was going to submit his report to the Secretary of State by last evening's mail. Now the first question that arises in this connection is, why was no official statement even made at any stage of these proceedings on this subject? Government very rightly issue Press notes now on many matters, either to supply information or to remove misapprehensions. Only the other day a Press communiqué was issued by the Education Department, correcting a mis-statement that had found its way into the columns of the papers that out of the 60 lakhs of Imperial grant to Education announced at Delhi, 12 lakhs had been assigned to Bombay. If it was thought necessary to set right a misstatement of that comparatively minor character by means of a Press communiqué, I really do not understand why no Press communiqué was ever issued on this subject of Lord Inchcape's inquiry. It cannot be said that there was no adverse criticism on the subject in the Press. So far from that being the case, many Indian newspapers, and at least two Anglo-Indian papers, the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta and the *Times of India* of Bombay, had passed very strong criticism on the whole proceeding, the criticism of the *Times of India* being the most direct and the most powerful. My first question, therefore, is, why was no official statement of any kind issued at any time on the subject so as to prevent or remove misapprehensions in the public mind? My second question is, what was exactly Lord Inchcape's position in this inquiry? It has been suggested—I have seen it in the papers, I think it was in the *Indian Daily News*—that Lord Inchcape had come out to this country as a sort of a plenipotentiary from the Secretary of State; and the *Times of India* spoke of Lord Inchcape's 'mission' in connection with railway matters. The impression left on my mind, after carefully reading what has appeared in the papers, is that Lord Inchcape undoubtedly came with a large and undefined discretion, the terms of reference not being fixed and the scope of inquiry not being settled beforehand. Now I want to know if this is true, and, if so, whether any representation was made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in regard to this matter. The next question that arises is, if Lord Inchcape really came out like this with an unfettered discretion, what was the position of the Government of India in the matter? No one recognises more than I do the importance and necessity of Parliamentary control over Indian affairs, and that control, we all see, can be exercised only through the Minister who is responsible to Parliament for India. And no one questions the Secretary of State's competence to order an inquiry in regard to any affair connected with the administration of India. What I contend, however, is that such inquiry must be through the regular channel. If a Royal Commission is appointed, the Commission would necessarily report to the King; but if a Committee is appointed or an individual deputed to make any inquiry, it is only right and proper that the report of such a Committee or individual should be submitted through the Government of India. If what we have read in the papers be true, namely, that the report of Lord Inchcape has been sent direct to the Secretary of State, I wish to ask why this clearly irregular procedure has been adopted; also if there has been any protest against this on the part of the Government of India as a whole,—for the procedure adopted is calculated to lower the Government of India in the eyes of the people,—or on the part of the Industry and Commerce Department, or on the part of the Finance Department. I can call to mind three instances where individual experts selected by the Secretary of State came out to this country to advise the Government. But they were appointed either at the instance of the Government of India or in consultation with that Government. Thus Sir Hamilton From-Smith came out to inquire into the condition of factories; Mr. Robertson came out to inquire into our Railway administration; and Mr. Newlands came out to inquire into the working of the Telegraphs. But in all these cases, though the appointment was made by the Secretary of State, it was made either at the instance of, or in consultation with the Government of India; and these individual experts submitted the results of

their inquiry to the Government of India in the first instance, which the Government of India then forwarded to the Secretary of State, as they always do in all important matters. I believe the forthcoming inquiry by Sir William Nicholson's Committee will also proceed on similar lines, and the report will be submitted through the Government of India and not to the Secretary of State direct. If the Secretary of State is to send out an officer of his own or a private individual—and Lord Inchcape is only a private individual now—to make an inquiry into matters of administration, independently of the Government of India, and if the results of such inquiry are to be communicated direct to him, I must say that this would be a dangerous innovation, opening the door wide to serious complications, and unless a protest is made in time both by the Government of India and by this Council against proceedings of this character, I am not sure that harm—and serious harm—will not be done in future even if no harm has been done in the present case.

"My Lord, there is one more point in this connection, about which I wish to say a word. It is a matter of common knowledge that the relations between the Railway Board and the Railway Companies have not been very smooth for the past two or three years, because the Railway Board has tried to tighten its control over the Railway Companies mainly in connection with the growth of working expenses. Well, the Railway Board in its turn has responded to pressure put upon it, first, by the Finance Department, and, secondly, by the criticisms that have been offered here by non-official Members on the matter. I rejoice that the Railway Board is now exercising a firmer control over the companies, and I earnestly hope that it will become even more stringent in the future. If, however, such control is felt to be a grievance by the companies, the proper way to deal with the grievance is to order a regular inquiry into it. One cannot help thinking—and I base myself only on what has appeared in the papers—that the powerful Railway companies, with their influential Directorates, and their comparatively easy access to the Secretary of State in London, have succeeded in inducing the India Office authorities to send out Lord Inchcape so that matters might be made easier for them. Of course I have no official authority for making this statement, because nothing is known authoritatively, but this is the impression left on my mind by all that has appeared in the papers on the subject. Now in a matter of this kind, it is not the interests of the companies only that have to be considered, but the interests of the taxpayers also must be taken into account, and the interests of the taxpayers are represented in this controversy first by the Finance Department and next by the Railway Board. Moreover, it cannot be said that Lord Inchcape is an expert in matters of railway administration. As a matter of fact, in that respect we have at the head of the Railway Board a gentleman, with almost ideal qualifications, one who was an Agent of an important Railway and is now a trusted officer of Government responsible for spending its money economically. However, whatever may be thought of the necessity of inquiring into the matters at issue between the Railway Board and the Railway Companies, I feel bound to say that such inquiry should not have been entrusted to Lord Inchcape. My Lord, I refer to this aspect of the question, because an important point of principle is involved in it. Lord Inchcape is the senior partner of a big commercial house in this country, having extensive dealings with Railway Companies. Of course everybody has the highest respect for his Lordship personally; after a most distinguished career as a business man in India, he retired to England, and there he was for a number of years a member of the Secretary of State's Council, he has served the State in various capacities with conspicuous ability, and his services have raised him to his present eminent position. No one will for a moment suggest that such a man is likely to be influenced in the recommendations that he would make by his business relations with Railway Companies; but there is such a thing as an unconscious bias from which even the most eminent of men are not free, and it is casting no reflection on Lord Inchcape to say that, as a great business man, he is apt to be more impressed by the importance of increased railway expenditure and the difficulties of Railway Companies than by the necessity for those safeguards which have been devised by the Finance Department and by the Railway Board to ensure economic administration. If his recommendations, therefore, result either in relaxing the control of the Railway Board over the growth of working expenses or in increasing the annual budget of Capital expenditure on railways, this Council will certainly have very serious cause for complaint. There is thus room for very real anxiety in the public mind as to what the whole of this proceeding will lead to, and I have brought the motion before the Council in the hope that papers will be laid on the table and all doubts cleared up in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. NUNDOLKAR: "My Lord, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. Honourable Members must have seen from the Agenda paper that I proposed to put certain questions in regard to the origin, scope constitution and methods of the inquiry which Lord Inchcape was deputed to make. Those questions were sent so far back as the 6th of January, but I believe that as they could not be put before Council unless there was ten days' clear notice, they were not included in the Agenda paper of the 10th January. Since my questions were communicated to the Legislative Department, two things have happened. One is that the Inchcape Committee has held its sittings and finished its labours. Indeed we are informed that its report has been sent by the mail of yesterday direct to the Secretary of State. Another thing that has happened is that Mr. Gokhale gave notice of the Resolution he has just moved; and I saw on the Agenda list which I got two days back that it was put down for discussion and consideration to-day. In these circumstances, it seemed to me that the object I had in view would be better attained if I withdrew my questions and, in speaking on the Resolution, urged what I had to say about the extraordinary character of the procedure followed in regard to this Committee. In saying what I do, I am only giving voice to the Council to the complaints of the public and to the extreme dissatisfaction with which the appointment, constitution and proceedings of this Committee have been regarded by men of all classes in the country. It has roused indignation and alarm; and the silence which has been observed on the subject and the secrecy in which the whole thing is shrouded have intensified popular dissatisfaction. The public, my Lord, have every right to complain. The railways are amongst the most valuable concerns of this country; and it has every right to say that, on such important matters, there should be no deliberations in camera, that no discussion of policy, means or procedure should be conducted without a due representation of the people and that persons qualified to speak are heard. In the case of this Committee the general bewilderment has been increased by the conflicting statements which have been put forward at different times. We were told in the beginning that Lord Inchcape's mission was in connection with the complaints of Railway Companies about the control exercised over them by the Railway Board in regard to expenditure. We were also told that Lord Inchcape was sent out because of the failure of

the Government of India and the Railway Board to comply with the recommendations of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration, over which he, as Sir James Mackay, presided four years ago. Now there can be no two opinions that both these subjects are of the gravest importance. Yesterday, however, we were told that there was a considerable misunderstanding in the whole affair, and that Lord Inchcape only came as a sort of a conciliator and adviser in regard to certain difficulties which have arisen between the Railway Companies and the Railway Board, and between different Railway Companies, and that it was after all rather matters in the nature of details with which he had to deal. It is difficult to reconcile these statements. And in regard to the second, the first thing that strikes one is its belated character. If the scope of the mission was of such a limited character and so harmless, why was it not so stated at the very beginning? Why were not the terms of reference published? What harm was there in conducting the inquiry publicly? Another thing to be noted is that the version which assigned a large scope to the Committee not only held the field unchallenged for several weeks, but derived considerable support from quarters presumably well informed. There is, first of all, a special article in the London *Times* of the 5th December. Then at the half-yearly meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway held about the same time, the Chairman, Colonel Firebrace, referred to 'the drastic orders of the Government of India issued in 1909 under which they were compelled to reduce expenditure so far as possible in anticipation of diminished earnings in the Indian Budget. These orders coupled with others also practically took away from the London Boards of the Indian Railway Companies most of the powers with which the Secretary of State for India had only shortly before invested them. In common with the other companies, they had strongly protested against these orders with the result that the Secretary of State for India had arranged for a Conference to be assembled at Calcutta at which the various Chairmen of the railways were invited to be present.' Remarks of a similar character were made at the half-yearly meeting held in December by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the East Indian Railway Companies also. People, therefore, still refused to believe in this belated protestation of the Conference being 'a wee little thing.'

"There is an impression, my Lord, that the Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State at the request of the companies, and not as the recommendation or initiation of the Government of India or even with their co-operation. We are unable to say how far this impression is correct. I am only giving voice to the impression which exists in the country. It is clear that the Government of India had no hand in the composition of the Committee. The Committee is not to report to the Government of India but direct to the Secretary of State. There arise, under these circumstances, my Lord, certain grave constitutional issues. Is it right on principle that the Secretary of State should, on the complaint of some body in England, appoint, without reference to the Government of India, a Committee of this kind to investigate into the complaints against the control exercised by the Railway Board? Was not the proper course to ask these companies to put in their complaints and to send these complaints on to the Government of India for the whole Council to deal with them in the presence of both the sides? The Government of India consists of the Governor-General and the Members of Council, and they were certainly competent to consider whether the Railway Board were exercising an unjustifiable control. If the decision of the Government of India was unpalatable to these companies, there was another remedy open. They could have taken the matter, as it were, by way of appeal, to the India Council, and there a similar procedure could have been followed. If it appeared to the Secretary of State that an independent Committee should be appointed, the proper method would have been to suggest the course to the Government of India. By the letter of the law it is true the Secretary of State possesses the chief power. But usage, public convenience and official etiquette demand that he should not interfere in matters in which the Government of India can grant redress or take action.

"Secondly, the terms of reference should have been published. The secrecy which has been observed was utterly uncalled for, and it was highly unsound and wrong in principle.

"Thirdly, the Committee should have included representatives of the Indian community and of the different great interests which exist in this country.

"Fourthly, the inquiry ought to have been made publicly, and evidence of experts and informed persons invited.

"The question of railway expenditure is one in which the country is deeply interested. In some recent years the working expenses over most of the railway lines had increased alarmingly, the increase being in some cases as high as 10 to 15 per cent. Instead of showing any net gain, there was a net loss on State Railways of 190 lakhs in 1908 and of 43 lakhs on guaranteed lines. The Railway Board were under these circumstances, morally justified in exercising their power of control. They have done a most valuable duty to the public, and instead of being blamed they deserve our thanks and our gratitude. There is another aspect of the matter also which has to be considered, my Lord, and that is in regard to what is called the expenditure on capital account not being raised to the extent proposed by the Mackay Committee. Now the Government of India have during the last six years which ended with 1910–1911 extended railway communications by no less than 1,000 miles. That cannot be considered at all a slow pace of progress. It is to be remembered that in regard to capital expenditure there are limits to safe borrowing, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State's Council were duly had the interests of the country in the advancement of railway communications fully in view. And again, if there was any matter on which the Secretary of State wanted information, the proper procedure would have been to appoint a Committee in consultation and in co-operation with the Government of India. Increase of the railway debt means also a further increase of taxation on the people, and that is a matter in which the people have great interest, and it is very curious that in a question or that in regard to capital outlays, the people were given absolutely no information at all of what was being done.

"My Lord, I consider that the procedure which has been followed is not calculated to smooth the working of the administration or to enable this Council to discharge the duties which fall to it, and I therefore support Mr. Gokhale's motion for laying on the table the papers on the subject."

The Hon'ble Sir VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY: "My Lord, I support the Resolution that has been moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale. One thing, I think, we should very clearly bear in mind, and that is that in such matters this Council ought to stand up for the dignity of the Government

of India. But there are other reasons why, my Lord, I am supporting this Resolution. I intend to bring forward shortly, perhaps within a day or two, a Resolution on the railway policy of the Government of India. When it was reported in the papers that Lord Inchcape was coming, it naturally occurred to me to find out why he was coming, or whether the Indian commercial community would get an opportunity of discussing its several grievances when this Committee is sitting. Enquiries were made and Government officers naturally refused to give any information. We could get some information from the Press, but all we could get was that he was coming; and at one place it was reported that even the Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of India on this subject came just about the time he was going to arrive. I do not know how far this is true, but it was reported. My Lord, we have been waiting for a proper Committee of inquiry. I must not anticipate my own speech in support of my intended railway Resolution, but the principal grievance is that by the present policy of the Railway Administration in fixing rates the Indian industries are placed at a disadvantage in competition with foreign articles imported. I had long talks with the Chairman of the Railway Board, the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, who takes keen interest in these matters, but he could give me no better explanation than that the Railway Board had no control over the railways when the rates were fixed within the maximum and the minimum allowed. My Lord if, as has been reported, Lord Inchcape came here to lessen the control of the Railway Board, I think we all feel that the time has come for greater control by the Railway Board, in the interests of Indian industries and Indian commerce. After all, my Lord, when we look into the contracts of the Railway Companies, what do we find? Considerably over 80 per cent. of the capital is either guaranteed or supplied by the revenues of India; less than 20 per cent. belong to the Railway Companies. And more, their interest in the net profits of Indian railways is limited to 5 per cent. of the income over and above the minimum fixed, while the interest of the Government of India is 95 per cent. Are we to believe that the Railway Board, as representing the Government of India, should lessen the control when our interests is 95 per cent. and leave the control in the hands of those who have the interests of only 5 per cent? For these reasons, my Lord, I support this motion."

The Hon'ble Sir CECIL GRAHAM: "My Lord, in the absence of knowledge as to what the scope of the Committee was, it is very hard for me to take up any definite attitude on this Resolution. But what I really want to do is to dissociate the European commercial community from the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar when he said that there was general dissatisfaction and indignation at this Committee ever being appointed. I think that until we know further what the Committee's powers were and what it had to report on, it is impossible for us to take up any position one way or another, either objecting or otherwise; but I am perfectly certain that the commercial community which I represent are fully confident that any report made by the Committee presided over by Lord Inchcape must be a most business-like and impartial one."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK: "I must confess, my Lord, that I have been a good deal puzzled at the amount of conjecture which this conference over which Lord Inchcape has recently presided has given rise to, but the wording of the Resolution which has been put down to-day to some extent explains it. The Hon'ble Member speaks of the appointment of Lord Inchcape's Committee 'to conduct his present inquiry into railway administration in India,' and the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar in the question which he put down on the same subject uses practically the same language. Now, I quite agree that if Lord Inchcape had come out here to conduct so large a matter as an inquiry into the whole railway administration of this country, and no official explanation whatever had been given, that would have been a very extraordinary thing, and Hon'ble Members would have had a very good reason for pressing Government on the subject. But nothing of the kind has been done. There has been no Committee, consequently there have been no terms of reference, and there has been no inquiry of any sort at all. I can explain the matter in a very few words: it is a very simple one. Certain questions were outstanding between the Railway Board and the Railway Companies. It seemed better to the Secretary of State that these questions should be dealt with by a conference rather than by correspondence which is apt to be prolonged. Hon'ble Members know that the Agents of the Companies here are only Agents of their Directors at home, and correspondence consequently is a long business involving constant references to London. The Secretary of State therefore thought that these matters should be discussed by a Conference in India. Lord Inchcape was coming out to India in any case this cold weather, I believe, and it was arranged that he should act as Chairman of the Conference. The Conference consisted, as the Hon'ble Members have said, of several Chairmen of the Companies and of the Railway Board. The Conference met, and discussed the subjects at issue with entirely satisfactory results. The Conference was of an entirely informal nature, and the Government of India do not think it necessary to lay any papers on the subject upon the table of the House. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has complained that we did not think it necessary to correct various reports in the papers. I would point out that if we are to correct all the remarks that get into the papers, there will be no end to it, and the Government of India would place itself in this position, that should anything appear in the papers which is not accurate and which it does not correct, it would be immediately open to attack, as we have been to-day, for not doing so. I would also point out that the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar, as he told us himself, put down a question on the subject quite early in January, and it seemed far better that any explanations that were required should first be conveyed in this manner to Hon'ble Members in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: My Lord, it may appear strange to this Council that while a Member of the Government of India is prepared to—I won't use the word 'condone', but I will say accept—what has been done by the Secretary of State in this matter, non official Members should stand up and urge the view that the proceeding detracts from the dignity and the position of the Government of India. But the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has carefully evaded the direct issues which I had put to him. What I wanted to know was—was the Government of India consulted before Lord Inchcape was appointed? Did the Government of India agree to the inquiry being conducted by Lord Inchcape in the manner he did? And are the Government of India prepared to accept the position that Secretary of State may send out anybody he likes to make an inquiry independently of the Government of India and to send a report to him behind the back of the Government of India? Of course, a report submitted to the Government of India, must go to the Secretary of State in the case of such inquiries before final orders are passed. But that is another matter. What I object to is the report going direct to

the Secretary of State, for practically it means that the whole inquiry is independent of the Government of India. If the Hon'ble Member is prepared to accept such a position for the Government, of which he is a member, all I can say is that that is not the position which the Government of India should hold in these matters. As the purpose of my motion has not been met by the answer that the Hon'ble Member has given, I must press for the Resolution being put to the vote."

The Council divided :—

Ayes—19.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shams-ul Huda, the Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Roy of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr Mazharul Haque, the Hon'ble Mr. Sobha Rao, the Hon'ble Raja of Kanika, the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr Madholkar, the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr Muhammad Shafi, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri and the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey.

Noes—38.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, the Hon'ble Major General Sir M. H. S. Grover, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr Gordon, the Hon'ble Mr Porter, the Hon'ble Mr Rutherford, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Branyate, the Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, the Hon'ble Mr. Tedhunter, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, the Hon'ble Mr Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Fyffe, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, the Hon'ble Sir C. W. N Grahame, the Hon'ble Mr Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Meredith, the Hon'ble Maung Mya, the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, the Hon'ble Mr Slacke, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Dumpster, the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven, and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.

So the Resolution was rejected.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 26th February 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th February 1912.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement showing by Major Heads the Provincial share of Revenue earned in Berar, for the years 1904–1905 to 1909–1910

(In thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	1904–1905.	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.
Principal Heads of Revenue.						
I. Land Revenue	41,03	42,18	44,81	44,72	41,89	42,81
IV. Stamps	4,96	4,85	4,35	4,92	6,41	6,03
V. Excise	18,36	20,23	40 78	23,96	18,24	18,72
VIII. Assessed Taxes	1,20	1,20	1,21	1,18	1,08	96
IX. Forest	6,01	7,17	7,27	5,10	6,95	6,96
X. Registration	1,03	1,23	1,30	1,30	1,38	1,45
	73,20	81,76	99,28	83,67	75,95	77,03
XII. Interest	19	16	12	30	18	26
Receipts in Civil Departments.						
XVI-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	49	49	52	61	70	71
XVI-B. Law and Justice—Jails	21	22	3	5	4	4
XVII. Police	68	61	73	73	4	6
XIX. Education	37	41	44	49	50	67
XX. Medical	2	1	1			
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments.			3	3	31	26
	1,78	1,50	1,77	1,92	1,57	1,66
Miscellaneous.						
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	34	38	36	40	49	44
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	3	3	3	3	3	3
XXV. Miscellaneous	13	40	13	14	1	0
	49	79	52	57	53	48
Other Public Works.						
XXXI. Civil Works	21	18	18	19	22	24
Total	74,85	84,47	1,01,76	86,35	78,52	79,72

Note.—The Provincial share has been calculated in accordance with the terms of the present settlement.

Statement showing by Major Heads the Provincial share of Expenditure incurred in Berar, for the years 1904–1905 to 1909–1910.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Direct demands on the Revenue						
1 Refunds and drawbacks ..	18	18	17	17	20	25
2. Assignments and Compensations	3	3	3	2	2	2
3 Land Revenue ..	14,83	14,50	16,34	16,92	15,59	18,04
6 Stamps	15	12	13	14	16	16
7. Excise	47	37	52	61	57	60
10. Assessed Taxes	..	4	3	5	5	5
11. Forest	2,54	2,68	2,91	3,19	3,44	3,13
16 Registration	47	48	67	43	51	52
	18,28	18,67	19,65	20,45	20,63	20,67
Salaries, etc., of Civil Departments						
18 General Administration ..	69	81	68	65	72	76
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,12	2,29	3,41	2,80	4,06	4,05
19-B Law and Justice—Jails ..	34	38	72	66	49	46
20 Police	6,28	6,30	6,68	6,64	6,20	6,43
22 Education	3,16	3,29	3,17	3,38	3,81	3,81
24 Medical	1,42	1,44	1,39	1,51	1,27	1,13
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	16	19	23	27	53	59
	15,01	15,38	14,99	15,44	17,24	17,12
Miscellaneous Civil Charges						
29 Superannuation, etc., Pensions ..	1,46	1,47	1,68	1,69	1,65	1,68
30 Stationery and Printing ..	3	3	10	13	2	2
31. Miscellaneous	1,01	35	53	64	87	56
	2,50	1,50	2,13	2,46	2,54	2,26
Other Public Works						
45 Civil Works	6,43	8,82	14,10	13,92	8 79	9,00
Total	41,82	46,37	51,06	54,30	49,.4	49,35

Note.—The Provincial share has been calculated in accordance with the terms of the present settlement

APPENDIX No 2.

Statement referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's speech on the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy's Resolution on Income-tax.

Grade Rs. 1,000—1,250.

PART IV

	Year.	No. of Assessees.	Amount.
			Rs.
Old limit ..	1900–01	41,811	8,41,951
	1901–02	43,673	8,82,643
	1902–03	44,945	9,08,798
New limit ..	1903–04	57,305	11,67,152
	1904–05	61,538	12,47,468
	1905–06	60,508	12 20,235
	1906–07	60,730	12,24 142
	1907–08	59,507	11,95,375
	1908 09	59,724	11,91,356
	1909–10	61,384	12,26,688

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.